

Israel criticises Egyptian demand

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli government official Sunday criticised Egypt's demand for a halt in the building of further Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab areas as a condition for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Bassiony told Israel Radio Saturday that Egypt will return its ambassador only after settlement building ends and after Israel withdraws its forces from all of Lebanon. "Egypt first demanded we pull out of Lebanon unilaterally as the price for returning its ambassador," the Israeli official told reporters. "Now, the Egyptians are making a new demand — the end of our settlement programme. This shows that the previous demand on Lebanon was only a pretext used by Egypt to recall its envoy and to prevent his return," the official added.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

IPU congress to continue in Seoul

SEOUL (R) — The current conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Seoul will continue as scheduled despite the bomb explosion Sunday in Burma which killed four South Korean cabinet members, the conference chairman said. Chai Mun-Shik, speaker of the South Korean parliament, said in a statement he deplored the violence but the Seoul meeting would continue to "seek an IPU role in promoting international peace" until it ended its 11-day schedule on Thursday. South Korea has accused communist North Korea of trying to disrupt the IPU congress. A spokesman for President Chun Do Hwan was quoted in Rangoon Sunday as blaming a North Korean conspiracy for the explosion, which killed at least 19 people. The Soviet Union and all other communist countries in the 100-member union boycotted the conference.

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UAE leader begins 3-nation Arab tour

BAGHDAD (R) — The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, arrived here Sunday for talks on inter-Arab differences and ways to end the three-year-old Iran-Iraq war. The Iraqi News Agency said President Saddam Hussein was at the airport to greet Sheikh Zayed, who will also visit Syria and Algeria. The agency quoted Sheikh Zayed as saying: "We put weight on the results of this visit and on the talks with President Saddam Hussein to achieve what serves the interests of Arab nations."

GCC to discuss economic moves

BAHRAIN (R) — Trade ministers of the six member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) gathered in Bahrain Sunday for a meeting Monday to discuss economic co-operation. GCC officials said the meeting would include discussions on food security, tariffs, participation in Arab and world trade fairs and progress in implementing a unified trade agreement.

U.S. grants asylum to Soviet scientist

TOKYO (R) — A 52-year-old Soviet scientist, Evgeni Novikov, Sunday left Japan for the United States where he has been granted asylum, police said. A senior member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Mr. Novikov defected while attending an international science symposium in Kyoto, Western Japan, last month. He first approached the Japanese Foreign Ministry on Sept. 9, complaining of academic restrictions in the Soviet Union, ministry sources said.

Machel assails South Africa

LISBON (R) — Mozambican President Samora Machel, on a five-day visit to Portugal, has blamed South Africa for instability in Africa and attacked its apartheid policies. Speaking at a dinner in his honour given by Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes Saturday night, Mr. Machel said: "It is the racist regime of South Africa which is responsible for the insecurity, for the climate of instability and for the threat of a generalised war in our region." He likened the South African government to that of Nazi Germany, saying it used the same methods of aggression, intimidation, blackmail and propaganda.

French pilots back Soviet version of downing jetliner

MOSCOW (R) — A Moscow newspaper Sunday quoted French airline pilots as supporting Soviet claims that the South Korean airliner shot down last month was on a spying mission. The daily Kommunistyaya Pravda carried comments from three Air France pilots who said it would be impossible for a Jumbo Jet like the downed plane to fly for off course by accident. One of the pilots, named as Gerard Camus, was cited as saying "there can be no doubt the whole operation was planned and carried out by American secret services."

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Lebanese army to take over militia frontlines Beirut awaits Syrian okay on talks venue

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese politicians Sunday waited for Syria and its Lebanese allies to approve a venue for reconciliation talks as 160 paramilitary police prepared to disengage militia forces in the tense Kharroub region.

U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane had talks in Damascus with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. Several politicians invited to the "national reconciliation conference" said he should be back in Beirut later Sunday to tell them where the talks would be held. A dispute over the venue was one of the factors holding up the talks, which were originally due to start immediately after the Lebanese army and three militias agreed to a ceasefire on Sept. 25. Sources close to the mediators trying to arrange the talks said that once the venue is agreed, fixing a date should be comparatively easy. In anticipation of an agreement still being negotiated by a security committee set up to prolong the ceasefire, paramilitary police gathered at their Beirut barracks and waited for orders to move into the Kharroub, 25 kilometres south of the capital. If they go, possibly on Monday, they will take over frontline positions from both the predominantly Christian right-wing "Lebanese Forces" and their Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) rivals. The mainly Sunni Muslim area has seen the most frequent violations of the 13-day-old ceasefire, with regular shelling between villages held by the two militias. If the deal goes through, it will be the first disengagement of forces from the lines they held at the end of last month's three-week mountain war. The government had initially wanted the army to move into the Kharroub, but the Syrian-backed PSP, which fought the army last month, apparently vetoed this. The paramilitary police are members of the heavily-armed Internal Security Forces (ISF).

'Iraq intends to use Super Etendards'

WASHINGTON (R) — Iraq has told the United States it intends using its newly acquired French Super Etendard warplanes to bring a quick end to its war with Iran, the Washington Post said Sunday.

The Post said the message from Baghdad, sent to Washington in recent weeks, was worrying the Reagan administration because of the possibility that Iran might retaliate by closing the Gulf to Western oil tankers.

A State Department spokesman had no comment on the Washington Post story, published amid reports that the French Super Etendard planes with Exocet missiles were already on their way to Iraq. 'Iraq has the means' Meanwhile, Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was quoted Saturday as saying his country had the means to stop Iranian oil exports. Speaking in New York to the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anba, Mr. Aziz said Iraq "cannot accept a situation whereby Iran is in a position to continue its exports of oil while Iraq is unable to do so."

"Iraq has the means to stop such an irregular situation," Mr. Aziz said. In the meantime, Iranian President Ali Khamenei conferred Sunday with the country's navy commander. The Iranian news agency IRNA, received in London, said Navy Commander Captain Esfandiar Huseini briefed President Khamenei on naval activities in the Gulf. There has been no word from Baghdad, meanwhile, on the aircraft. No mention has been made in the press of the planes and officials refuse even to discuss the matter. Super Etendards could trigger new oil crisis, says former French president, page 2

ulrahman said: "I hope not. But when the Syrians bring up two divisions, it's not for a picnic — it's for fighting."

Mr. Abdulrahman said the Syrians had given the newly arrived dissidents heavy artillery and rocket-launchers, which were now pointed towards the camps. Mr. Arafat started the correspondence, asking Rifa'at Al Assad to explain why Syria drove all Mr. Arafat's men out of the eastern Bekaa Valley last month, the spokesman said.

The Syrian move was widely seen as the culmination of a campaign to reduce Mr. Arafat's influence to the advantage of the pro-Syrian dissidents, who started their mutiny last May. The rebels, led by Fateh Colonel Mohammad Saeed Musa, known as Abu Musa, accuse Mr. Arafat of deviating from armed struggle with Israel and call for a tougher line within the PLO and Fateh, the mainstream guerrilla group within the organisation. In the two weeks since the Bekaa campaign, growing numbers of PLO officers and men have defected to Abu Musa, who says he now controls a majority in the movement.

'Syria will not attack'

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria said Saturday it would not fight against any individual or group within the Palestinian movement. "Syria has not fought and does not intend to fight any of those working in the Palestinian arena, whether individuals or groups," an official spokesman said. The spokesman was commenting on what he called repeated statements by Mr. Arafat, and some of his aides on an alleged siege of the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli. "These statements are no longer attracting attention because they have been going on for months without any foundation of truth," the spokesman said. "We have said it and will say it again that it is better for them to tell the truth. What is happening is a dispute inside Fateh and Fateh cadres themselves are moving against mistakes with a view to correcting the path of the Fateh movement."

Abdullah meets PLO envoys

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Sunday met Khalid Al Hassan, the political advisor of Mr. Arafat, the Saudi Press Agency reported. Fateh feud continues in Druze areas, page 2

Wafa officials in Syria join rebels

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat received a further blow Sunday with the defection of staff of the Damascus bureau of the Palestinian news agency Wafa to rebels opposing his leadership. A rebel spokesman announced the defections without giving numbers. Wafa officials were not immediately available for comment. The Wafa office had been one of the major pro-Arafat institutions left in Syria as Mr. Arafat barred a revolt within his Fateh guerrilla group, backbone of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which he also heads.

Dascalescu tours JPRC, Petra and Aqaba Port

ZARQA (Petra) — An official Romanian delegation headed by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, currently on a visit to Jordan, Sunday visited the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) in Zarqa and was briefed on the refinery's projects and achievements. The delegation, which was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and senior officials, were welcomed by JPRC Deputy Director Burhan Abdul Hadi, who praised the constant economic and technical co-operation between Jordan and Romania. Both prime ministers and their aides later toured the refinery's sections and met with Romanian specialists and technicians employed on the project. Also on Sunday, Mr. Dascalescu and his accompanying delegation visited the ancient Nabataean city of Petra in southern Jordan. Later the delegation visited the port city of Aqaba where they toured the harbour area.

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Brzezinski: U.S. policy in shambles

NEW YORK (R) — Former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said Sunday U.S. policy toward the Middle East was in shambles and that the future of Lebanon was directly linked to the Arab-Israeli dispute. "Five years after Camp David and one year after the Reagan plan — both high-water marks of constructive U.S. engagement on behalf of peace in the Middle East — our Middle Eastern policy is in shambles," he said.

In an article published in the New York Times, he said: "Lebanon cannot be restored without serious and tangible progress in the Arab-Israeli dispute. It was that dispute that destabilised Lebanon in the first place and produced the destructive chain of events of the last year," he said.

Mr. Brzezinski said Israeli leaders deliberately tried to pre-empt the United States with Lebanon to divert U.S. diplomatic efforts from President Reagan's Middle East peace plan for a Jordanian-West Bank confederation. "Military, America is acting as an auxiliary to the Lebanese army and, politically, as a proxy of Israeli foreign policy."

"The United States is on the brink of becoming plunged in military activity against the Palestinians and the Syrians. The result of such involvement is likely to enhance the standing of Syria in the Arab World as the authentic voice of Arab nationalism," he said.

Mr. Brzezinski called for a rigorous pursuit of the Reagan plan, a "concerted and determined effort to find a solution for the future of the West Bank and Gaza in the context of a larger peace settlement."

"If U.S. power is to be involved, and if American servicemen are to die, it should be on behalf of a desirable objective: A wider and more enduring peace in the Middle East."

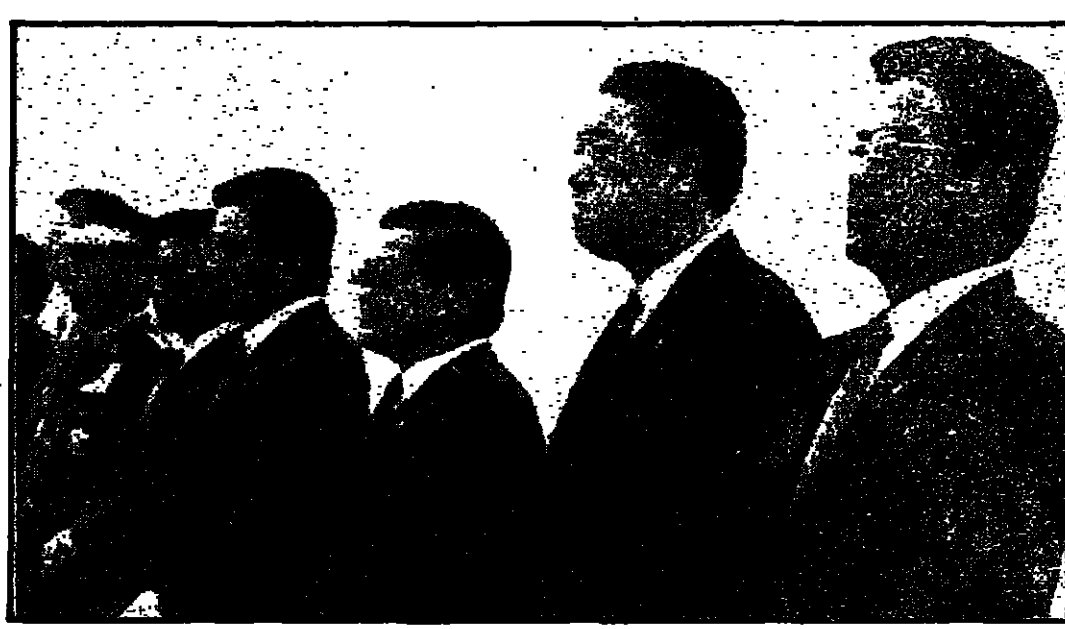
Israel has protested strongly to Bonn that the Leopard-2 could be used against its forces, and the chancellor, like his predecessor

Saudis to buy Spanish arms, page 2

Pravda brands U.S. policy as banditry

MOSCOW (R) — President Reagan's foreign policy was branded as open banditry by the Communist Party daily Pravda Monday in a fierce new Soviet attack on the U.S. leader. In a commentary accusing Mr. Reagan of hypocrisy, Pravda said that while the president had stated that the United States wanted peace and global justice, he in fact relied on the use of threats and military force on a worldwide scale. "The mailed fist has become the main tool of U.S. foreign policy, its main argument in conducting international affairs," Pravda said.

The 100 per cent militarisation of the U.S., an unprecedented arms race and open banditry extended to all continents are the essence of Reagan's policy," it added. The article was signed by Alexei Petrov, a pen-name used to indicate that commentaries represent high-level Kremlin thinking. It was the latest in a series of harshly-worded attacks on Mr. Reagan following a sharp deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations after Soviet fighters shot down a South Korean airliner last month. "No-one is going to believe the



The South Korean ministers who were victims of Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon seen here prior to their departure from Seoul Saturday. They are from left to right Kim Jae-Il, Gen. Lee Ki-Back, Shin Sang-Woo, Suh Sang-Chul, Kim Dong-Whie, Lee Bum-Suk and Suh Suk-Joon. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Explosion occurs minutes before Chun's arrival

Rangoon blast kills 4 S.Korean ministers

RANGOON (R) — Four South Korean cabinet ministers and at least 15 other people were killed Sunday when a big bomb went off at Rangoon's Martyrs Mausoleum, the Burmese government announced.

The blast occurred minutes before visiting South Korean President Chun Do Hwan was due to arrive for a wreath-laying ceremony. A government statement, read over state radio, said 16 South Koreans and three Burmese were killed, and 15 South Koreans and 33 Burmese were injured in the blast.

Mr. Chun, who arrived in Burma Saturday at the start of a six-nation Asian tour, was on his way by motorcade to the tomb built for Burma's assassinated national hero, General Aung San, when the bomb exploded.

The president was not injured and South Korean government officials in Seoul said Mr. Chun left Rangoon immediately after the incident to return to Seoul, postponing indefinitely the rest of his tour to India, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand and Brunei. A spokesman for Mr. Chun in Rangoon was quoted as blaming

King sends condolences

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to South Korean President Chun Do Hwan expressing his deep and profound sorrow and regret on the death of South Korean ministers and officials in a blast in the Burmese capital of Rangoon, and congratulating Mr. Chun and his wife for the narrow escape from death. The King also condemned the criminal act and requested that his condolences be conveyed to the families of the bereaved and the South Korean people.

the blast on a North Korean conspiracy.

The Burmese government statement said that among those killed were South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Suh Suk-Joon, Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk, Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Dong-Whie, Energy and Resources Minister Suh Sang-Chul and the Korean ambassador to Burma Lee Kae-Chul.

It identified the three Burmese killed as a photographer from the state-owned Burmese-language daily newspaper The Vanguard and a news programme officer and his assistant from the state-owned Motion Picture Corporation.

The statement said among the injured were Burmese Information and Culture Minister Aung Kyaw Myint and the deputy minister for culture, Than Maung. Eyewitnesses at the scene said the blast, which could be heard several kilometres away, blew off a large part of the roof of the mausoleum.

One eyewitness said he saw bloodstained survivors reeling out of the damaged building. Burmese President San Yu said in a special statement that he "strongly condemned the premeditated and dastardly act" of the unidentified attackers.

He pledged that the bombers "shall not go unpunished for committing the despicable and cowardly act of terrorism." The state radio also said the chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party, U Ne Win, went personally to the state guest house to express his condolences to President Chun.

Kohl said ready to offer Saudis arms, not tanks

JEDDAH (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl began a visit to Saudi Arabia Sunday ready to offer the Saudis a chance to buy weapons systems other than the Leopard-2 tank, sources in Dr. Kohl's delegation said.

Saudi Arabia is Dr. Kohl's last stop on a three-nation tour of the Middle East that has also taken him to Jordan and Egypt. He is to have talks with King Fahd, Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz and Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz.

High-ranking members of Dr. Kohl's delegation said the question of selling West Germany's ultra-modern Leopard-2 tank was likely to be a major topic, along with discussion of the situation in the Middle East. But they said no decision on this tank sale was likely.

Israel has protested strongly to Bonn that the Leopard-2 could be used against its forces, and the chancellor, like his predecessor

Helmut Schmidt, is not thought to be personally in favour of such a sale, the sources said.

However, West Germany is eventually willing to consider sales of the Marder armoured personnel carrier, the Gepard mobile air-defence system and the Roland ground-to-air missile, the delegation sources added.

The sources said a provisional decision on sales of these systems could be made during the chancellor's three-day visit.

Last Tuesday, an official Saudi spokesman quoted by the Saudi Press Agency said Saudi Arabia "will not discuss or raise the issue of tanks with the West German chancellor during his visit because it is a friendly visit."

Dr. Kohl flew to Saudi Arabia after a three-day visit to Egypt, which ended with a trip Sunday to the Pharaonic ruins at Luxor, on the Nile.

American tipped for Nobel prize for medicine

STOCKHOLM (R) — Cambridge University immunologist Cesar Milstein is strongly tipped by medical academics to win the 1983 Nobel Medicine Prize Monday.

The Stockholm-based Karolinska Institute, which chooses the winner, is maintaining strict secrecy as to the identity of candidates for the 1.5 million crown (\$190,000) prize. But there was a strong feeling among academics outside the institute that Dr. Milstein, 50, would be honoured for his pioneering research in the field of monoclonal antibodies.

The institute will be particularly anxious to avoid leaks and present a united front after the controversy which marked the award of the peace and literature prizes last week.

The choice of Poland's Lech Walesa for the peace prize on Wednesday drew accusations from Eastern Europe that the award was politically motivated.

The next day a member of the Swedish academy broke with the hallowed Nobel tradition of secrecy by describing novelist William Golding, winner of the Literature Prize, as "a little English phenomenon of no special interest."



MIDDLE EAST

Super-Etendards could lead to new oil crisis, Giscard says

PARIS (R) — France's decision to go ahead with the supply of five Super-Etendards to Iraq could spark off a new oil crisis, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in reaction to the warplanes reported delivery.

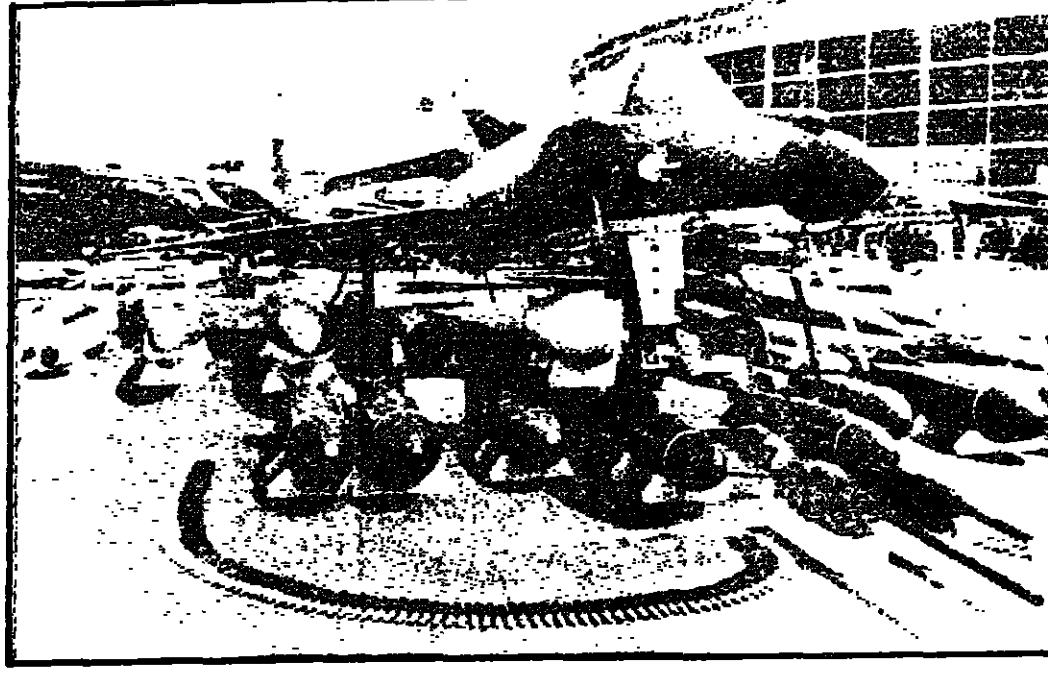
The socialist administration of President François Mitterrand has clamped a total news blackout on the reported departure of Baghdad on Friday of five of the sophisticated jet fighters armed with Exocet missiles.

But informed military sources said the planes had left the Landivision naval air base in Brittany Friday afternoon and took off for Baghdad later that day after a stopover in southern France.

Addressing supporters in the central French town of Montluçon Saturday night, Mr. Giscard accused President Mitterrand of insufficiently pondering the risk of a new oil crisis for the West if Iraq used the planes against Iranian oil facilities in the Gulf.

"I stress the grave imprudence of the delivery to Iraq of Super-Etendard aircraft taken from our national reserves and destined to fire Exocet missiles," the former conservative president said.

He warned that use of the missiles by Iraq could prompt Iran to carry out its threats to close the strategic Strait of Hormuz. Ships carry some eight million barrels of crude oil through the waterway



A Super-Etendard jet with Exocet missiles and other deadly missiles on display. (File photo)

daily.

Tankers carrying oil for France and its economic partners could also come under fire, Mr. Giscard said, criticising Mr. Mitterrand for "the risk taken lightly by France of sparking a new oil crisis."

The five Super-Etendards, said to be on loan to Iraq for two years from the French navy's air fleet, were originally due to be delivered in mid-September but the shipment was postponed.

Washington, London and Bonn had opposed delivery of the jets in recent weeks as Tehran stepped

up its warnings that France and the West would face retaliatory measures if the fighters were used to attack Iranian oil terminals or tankers.

Conservative Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, the head of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party and a leading opposition figure, Sunday voiced his conditional approval of the fighter delivery to Iraq.

"If it is true that Iraq purchased these Super-Etendards in January 1983, then it is right for us to deliver them," Mr. Chirac told reporters in the Brittany town of

Quimper Sunday adding however that he did not have details of the transaction.

"The interest of France and the Western world is surely not to see the (Iranian) Islamic revolution win a victory over Iraq which would open the road to the entire Middle East," he said.

The small but influential leftist Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU) also criticised the decision to deliver the fighters as "a factor which hardly contributes to lowering tension in that region of the world."

Syria defends decision about new missiles

DAMASCUS (R) — State-run Damascus Radio, referring to reports of Soviet missile supplies to the Damascus government, said Syria had every right to secure all necessary means of defence.

President Reagan said in a weekly radio broadcast Saturday that Syria had received Soviet SS-21 surface-to-surface missiles and questioned whether Syria's intentions were peaceful.

Damascus Radio said: "Those who are keen about peace should stop supplying the aggressors, like Israel, with further arms shipments, not prevent those aggressed upon from obtaining arms to defend themselves."

"Why should the United States be concerned over the probability of Syria obtaining sophisticated Soviet weapons when it gives no heed to reports that Israel is active in the nuclear arms domain?" it said.

Saudis to buy Spanish arms

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia will conclude an agreement shortly to buy arms from Spain, Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz said in an interview published here Sunday.

Prince Sultan, who visited Spain last week, told the Jeddah daily newspaper Al-Bilad the size of the deal would depend on the availability of arms and "our ability to absorb them."

Informed sources said military equipment purchased from Spain was expected to include troop carriers and armoured cars.



JUNBLATT MEETS BERLINGUER: Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt shakes hands with Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer during a meeting at the Italian Communist Party headquarters. (A.P. wirephoto)

Fateh feud continues in Druze areas

By Jonathan Wright

BARR ELIAS, Lebanon (R) — Palestinian guerrillas opposed to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat say they are continuing operations in Druze-held areas of Lebanon, despite Druze assurances that they are trying to keep them out.

Druze leader Walid Junblatt, keen to portray his conflict with the Lebanese government as a purely internal Lebanese affair, has said he is doing his best to discourage the Palestinians.

However, an aide to Col. Abu Musa, the chief rebel opposed to Mr. Arafat's control of the Fateh guerrilla group, told Reuters the guerrillas frequently travelled between the Druze-held mountains and the eastern Bekaa Valley.

"Many come and go all the time," said the aide, who was speaking outside Col. Abu Musa's Bekaa headquarters in a orchard just off the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

Two Fateh officers emerging from the building said they were going to the Druze-held town of Bhamdoun, 16 kilometres east of Beirut. They drove off in a military vehicle with Syrian number plates.

During last month's mountain

war, the Lebanese government said it was Palestinians rather than Druze militiamen who did most of the fighting against the Lebanese army.

Western military sources also said Palestinian units loyal to Col. Abu Musa gave the Druze substantial help.

However, reporters have found little evidence of Palestinian participation, suggesting that they either fought only in certain parts or played a limited role.

Residents of the Bekaa said Col. Abu Musa's men were the only Fateh units left in the valley after the Syrians, who control the area, drove out Mr. Arafat's forces nearly two weeks ago.

A hotel keeper in the hamlet of Jdida said loyalist groups abandoned their bases around his hotel after clashes with the dissident groups.

What used to be a pro-Arafat office in a warehouse in the village of Taanayel is now occupied by Col. Abu Musa's men.

Mr. Arafat, whose only effective power-base is now two refugee camps near the North Lebanese port of Tripoli, says the dissidents have fallen into the hands of Syria and Libya.

The Abu Musa aide insisted

that Syria acted only because Mr. Arafat's men started fighting the dissident guerrillas at what he said was a critical moment for the joint forces — the PLO's term for Palestinians and Lebanese leftists.

Other Palestinian guerrillas said the Syrians rounded up Mr. Arafat's men by force and escorted them northwards.

A Lebanese civilian whose house was shelled during the showdown went to Col. Abu Musa's headquarters in a vain attempt to get compensation for the damage.

"Go and ask Abu Ammar (Arafat)," said the man at the gate. "He's the one responsible."

The radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which has maintained strict neutrality in the Fateh split, narrowly escaped expulsion from the Bekaa with the loyalist guerrillas.

Five PFLP guerrillas holed up in a pink villa on the main highway said: "The Syrians were going to kick us out too but (PFLP) leader George Habash came to an agreement."

Although the front with Israeli troops is only 12 kilometres away, the guerrillas were taking it easy, reading Marxist literature over tea and grapes.

Turkey's massive Ataturk dam worries Iraq, Syria

By Ragip Erten

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey is preparing to build one of the world's biggest dams across the Euphrates as part of a power and irrigation scheme that has worried neighbouring Iraq and Syria and angered rival construction companies.

President Kenan Evren is expected to break the ground for the Ataturk dam, named after the founder of modern Turkey, on Oct. 29, the republic's 50th anniversary.

The 84 million cubic metre rock-filled barrage north of the town of Urfa is part of the ambitious "southeast Anatolian project," consisting of 22 sub-projects and known as "GAP."

But GAP has been dogged by problems and delays, mainly due to foreign currency shortages, and officials say the scheduled completion date of 2000 is unlikely to be met.

The Ataturk dam, to cost about \$450 million, is the last of three major barrages in the GAP project.

In what can be seen as an illustration of the difficulties facing the project, Gen. Evren will be performing the ground-breaking ceremony for the second time, having wielded a spade in a similar fashion almost exactly two years ago.

Upstream from the Ataturk site is the Karakaya dam, being constructed by the Italian company Italcrista to generate an annual 7.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity from 1986.

The other dam, Keban, 166 kilometres upstream, has been in operation since 1974 and regulates the river's flow.

After the planned completion of the Ataturk dam in 1993, the three dams will hold about 90 billion cubic metres of water, a matter of concern for neighbouring Iraq and Syria, into which the Euphrates flows.

In the latest in a series of talks on the issue, delegations from Iraq and Syria recently met Turkish officials in Ankara at the state hydraulic works (DSI) to discuss

the future flow of water into their territories.

Both Iraq and Syria, ideological and political foes ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party, are worried about the effect the project will have on areas of their land made fertile by water from the Euphrates.

Territorial problem

A senior DSI official said: "Although we have not yet reached a solution, with friendly discussions we hope to come to an agreement. But Turkey has the right to build a dam in its territory, just as we build the Keban."

The importance of GAP for Turkey is that it will generate energy in a backward region and irrigate 1.8 million hectares of mainly barren land to boost agriculture.

The Ataturk dam, considered the heart of GAP, will produce 8.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year and provide the main water source for irrigation.

The dam has from the outset been a source of controversy, which continued even after the construction contract was awarded to a consortium of three Turkish firms in September.

The contract was first awarded in July 1980 to a foreign consortium, but Turkey cancelled the contract when the firms failed to secure foreign financing to meet a government deadline and decided to finance the dam itself.

Building tunnels

Meanwhile, a big Turkish contractor, Dogus Insaat, began to build tunnels to divert the river from its original course during construction.

The government caused more controversy when it ruled out in the early stages of contract procedures several prominent construction firms.

Under pressure from 20 Turkish construction firms, who said they expected the contract to be given to Dogus, the government invited more bids.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

17:30 Children's Programme
18:00 Children's Programme
18:30 Children's Programme
19:15 News in Arabic
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local Programme
21:15 Arabic Series
22:15 Arabic Variety
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Benson
21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10 Nancy Astor — Episode 2
22:00 News in English
22:15 The A-Team

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 KHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 Pop Session
11:00 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
13:30 News Summary
14:00 Pop Session
14:30 News Bulletin
15:00 Instruments
15:30 Over a Cup of Tea
16:00 Concert Hour
16:30 Instruments, Old Favorites
17:00 News Summary
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Sports Round-up
19:00 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:30 News Summary
20:00 Date with a Star
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
22:30 News Summary
23:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

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HOME NEWS

Badran optimistic on future Jordanian-Romanian links

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Saturday evening voiced his hope that a current visit to Jordan by Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu will yield fruitful results, and will help to bolster further relations between the peoples of Jordan and Romania.

Mr. Badran was speaking at a dinner he gave in honour of the visiting Romanian prime minister at Al Hussein Youth City Saturday evening.

Following are excerpts of the speech:

Ever since Israel occupied Palestine in 1967, the U.N. Security Council has issued numerous resolutions calling for a halt to Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories, which are in violation of all international laws and principles. Israel has rejected all these resolutions and pursues its drive to implement its expansionist policies in the region.

Israel, in violation of international will and principles annexed the Arab city of Jerusalem in 1980 and announced its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in 1981. This year Israel has embarked on the process of applying Israeli laws to the occupied West Bank.

During its occupation of the Arab territories, Israel has expropriated nearly 69 per cent of the lands of the West Bank and established 155 settlements to house Jews. By the end of 1986, Israel intends to house a quarter of a million newcomers in these settlements.

In 1982, Israel launched its invasion of Lebanon during which it

started a war of genocide against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples. Israel's settlement and expansionist policies, its expropriation of Arab land and its Judaisation of Arab cities and evictions of its indigenous inhabitants constitute the most serious threat to the aspirations of the region's states for peace.

Jordan and the Arab Nation have exerted all their efforts in trying to establish peace based on justice, but Israel has rejected all bids for peace and is endangering the world's peace and security. Peace cannot be achieved unless the Palestine problem is resolved, because it is the crux of the whole issue.

Peace should be based on a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967, the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland, in implementation of the U.N. resolutions. Jordan and the Arab World look to all peace-loving nations to take the initiative in laying the ground for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Iraq-Iran war

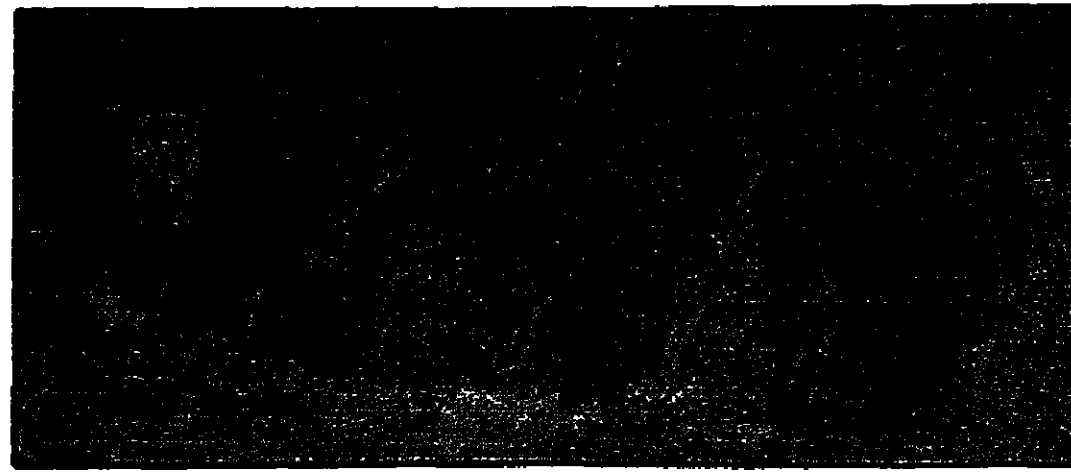
Speaking about the Middle East region naturally leads us to refer to the Iraq-Iran war now in its fourth year. This war is sapping the materials and manpower resources of the two neighbours. I should like to refer to the constructive and positive Iraqi attitude in responding favourably to calls to end the war and mediation missions seeking to put an end to the bloodshed.

We hope that the international community will exert more efforts to end this devastating war and help the two countries achieve a peaceful settlement that will safeguard the interests of both peoples.

The Romanian premier then delivered a reply, the following of which are edited excerpts:

The purpose of our visit is to work out together with you a joint programme of action which will ensure the implementation of the agreements made by the president of Romania and King Hussein, particularly in the economic area so that our bilateral economic exchanges may go up to about \$500 million in 1985 — a task which was embodied in the agreement signed here, in Amman, in June 1982 by the heads of our countries.

A thorough consideration of the present level of our economic bilateral ties points out that the economic capability of our countries, the same as their development interests give ample opportunities to our cooperation. I express my confidence that the measures and actions we shall agree upon will lead to successful completion of the on-going projects and to the identification of new objectives, and programmes in the fields of industry, agriculture, transportation, energy, mining and in other sectors of common interest. Moreover, I am gratified to emphasise that the experience gathered so far through the joint endeavours of the Romanian and Jordanian engineers, technicians and workers in the completion and commissioning of the modern oil



Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu delivers his address during a banquet given in his honour at Hussein Youth City by Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Petra photo).

refinery at Zarqa and the building of the vast power network across your country make a particularly important starting point in the completion of new, more daring objectives in the future.

Holding the view that the fundamental question of our time is the safeguarding of peace, we resolutely stand for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and, primarily, nuclear disarmament, for the achievement of a military balance between the two sides at the lowest possible level and for a radical reduction in the existing armaments under a strict international supervision.

We also believe that the question of disarmament is closely connected with the question of development and we act for the undertaking of resolute actions conducive to the narrowing of the gap between the rich and poor countries.

We firmly stand for the setting up of a new world economic order based on equality and equity, apt to ensure the faster progress of the less developed countries and, also, the peace and the political and economic stability of the entire world.

We attach particular attention to European questions. We expressed our full satisfaction at the

successful conclusion of the Madrid Conference and the consensus on the document agreed upon there, which, inter alia, stipulates the convening of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe. We also stand for a halt to the deployment of new intermediate missiles in Europe, for the reduction in the number of those already in place and the destruction thereof, for the building of a united Europe, free from any type of missiles and nuclear weapons.

Starting from the idea that all conflicts between states should be settled only by negotiations, through talks between the parties directly concerned, we believe there should be greater efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement, a just and durable peace in the Middle East, which should ensure the withdrawal by Israel from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the settlement of the Palestinian people question — including the recognition of its right to self-determination and setting up its own independent state, as well as the independence, security and territorial integrity of all countries in the area.

We are deeply concerned over the evolution of the situation in

Lebanon lately and militate for the unconditioned withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country. We resolutely stand for the ensuring of the independence, security, national unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, for the broad reconciliation of all political forces in that country and for the securing of the peace and quiet of the sorely tried Lebanese people.

We believe everything should be done so that an early end be put to the Iran-Iraq conflict and the issues between the two neighbouring countries be settled through talks and negotiations, in the interest of these peoples and the cause of peace and security in the world.

We act for the democratisation of relations among states and, in this context, we stand for a more important role to be played by the small and middle-sized countries, the non-aligned states and the developing countries in the consideration and settlement of the major problems confronting peoples today.

We also stand for the enhancement of the U.N. role in the settlement of international issues in the interest of all peoples to promote peace and understanding all over the world.

Romanian officials visit oil refinery

ZARQA (Petra) — Jordanian and Romanian officials held talks Sunday to discuss projects being carried out in Jordan by Romanian specialists. One of the principal projects is the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company's third expansion scheme. The two sides discussed progress in the project and ways of overcoming difficulties impeding the work.

The Romanian side was led by the visiting Minister of Overseas Construction, Ion Stanesco, while the Jordanian team was headed by the refinery Director, Ramez Malhees.

Following the talks, Mr. Malhees spoke to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, about the project which he described as one of the most important ventures ever undertaken in Jordan. The JD 75 million project, designed to boost the refinery's productive capacity, will produce fuel and oil by-products that will satisfy Jordan's demand beyond the year 1990, with no need for further expansion or importation of products, Mr. Malhees said.

He said that the refinery has recently a training division in

order to raise the efficiency and standard of its staff. Altogether 20 engineers and technicians are employed to train the staff, and the employees in general have access to the library and the technical sections so as to acquire more information to help increase their skills, Mr. Malhees added.

He said that the refinery has an up-to-date laboratory which serves all the refinery's needs and also offers services to a number of government departments.

Our engineers and specialists continue to conduct research work with a view to improving production and to help the refinery cope with the public consumption of fuel and oil products, Mr. Malhees said.

Role of administration in development outlined

AMMAN (Petra) — The Executive Council of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) continued its meeting Sunday at the AOAS headquarters in Amman. The meeting, which was opened Saturday evening, is being attended by specialists and executives in charge of public administrative development in Arab countries.

During the three-day meeting, the delegates will discuss a working plan for AOAS in the coming year and the organisation's programmes, which include training

courses, to raise the skills and efficiency of staff employed in the administration of Arab public organisations.

Among the speakers at the opening session was the AOAS Director, Naser Al Sa'igh, who outlined the role of management and administration in developing nations and called for coordination between various Arab organisations and the AOAS in holding training courses and conducting efforts aimed at improving the standard of administration in Arab public organisations.

Jordan celebrates postal day

AMMAN (Petra) — Universal Postal Union (UPU) Day was marked in Jordan Sunday by seminars and lectures in a number of regions. Lectures were given by directors of communications departments mostly in schools where posters were put up to highlight the role of post offices in peoples' lives and the services they offer to

the public.

Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif presented prizes to three students who did particularly well in a competition organised by the UPU. At least 37 entrants from different parts of the world took part in the competition which entailed writing letters to young peo-

ple on the role of post offices and their services.

Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben Saturday announced that postal orders will soon be introduced as part of the post office's expanding services and are being offered so as to facilitate the procedures of the Post Office Savings Fund.

FAO meeting examines functions of statistics in agricultural sector

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional symposium on economic accounting for agricultural purposes opened in Amman Sunday. The symposium organised by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in cooperation with the Department of Statistics, is being attended by delegates from 12 Arab countries.

Addressing the opening session, Department of Statistics Director Warwan Al Shreideh paid tribute to FAO for selecting Jordan as the venue for the regional symposium, the first of its kind in the region.

He outlined in his speech the objectives of the symposium and the subjects to be discussed. These, he said, will mainly focus on the use of statistics in agriculture, the classification of agricultural statistics and other related topics.

Also speaking in the opening session was Mr. Salah Jun'a, FAO's regional assistant director in the Near East region. In his speech he referred to the strong ties between FAO and the Jordanian government. He said that the symposium is aimed at promoting the use of statistics and accounts related to agricultural production since this subject is closely con-

nected with development projects.

Directors of statistics departments in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kuwait, North Yemen, South Yemen, Sudan, Lebanon, Egypt and Libya are taking part in the symposium. During their stay here the delegates will be taken on a tour of Jordan's archaeological and tourist sites.

School feasibility studies commissioned

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education Sunday signed four agreements commissioning feasibility studies and the construction of schools in various parts of Jordan.

Three of the agreements were with Jordanian consultancy firms to conduct feasibility studies and to supervise the construction of 18 schools that are included in the ministry's fifth educational programme.

The feasibility studies, which will cost an overall JD 685,000, will be for schools to be built in Mafrqa, Ma'an, Duleil, as well as for vocational schools in Karak, Tafila, Marj Al Hamam, Jerash, and South Shmeh, and secondary vocational schools for girls in Ajloun, Ramtha, Salt, Ain Al Pasha, Ma'an, Al Husn, Al Sarib, Madaba, Zarqa, Abu Alanda, Al Qweisneh and Wadi Seer.

Work on the implementation of the projected schools is expected

to start early next year.

The fourth agreement signed with a local construction company concerns the building of a secondary vocational complex for boys in Ajloun at the cost of JD 1,424,797. The complex, which falls within the ministry's "fourth educational programme," is projected to be completed in two

years time. When complete, the complex should accommodate 1,080 students who will be trained in industrial, commercial, agricultural and postal skills.

The agreements were signed by the Minister of Education, Sa'id Al-Tal and executives and directors from companies undertaking the projects.

Blaze destroys 3,000 trees

JERASH (Petra) — More than 3,000 evergreen trees were burnt down in a huge fire which broke out in a forest on the Amman-Jerash road Saturday afternoon.

According to the director of the agriculture department here, Muwaffaq Sabe', the fire extended over 110 dunums, having probably been started by vacationers making a fire to cook on.

It took fire engines from Jerash, Irbid, Suweih and Amman four hours to extinguish the fire. Mr. Sabe' said. Officials, who included the director of civil defence in Jerash, supervised the fire fighting operation.

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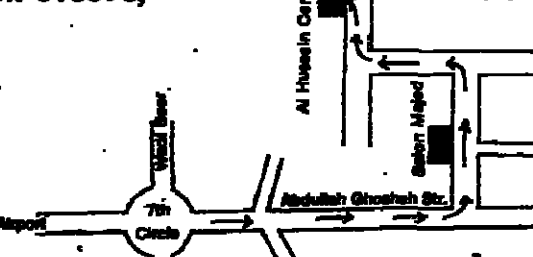


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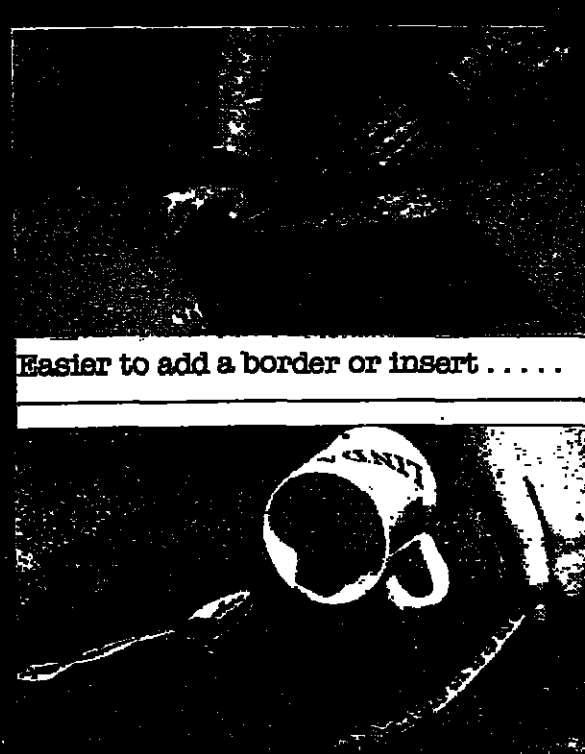
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Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH
Senior Editor: KAMIL G. KHOURI
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Brzezinski does it again

ONLY WHEN they are out of office, do American officials try to speak the truth on the Middle East. This should be an established fact by now, we hope, as there is always enough evidence to support it.

Listen to what Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former national security adviser in the Carter administration, had to say on the situation in Lebanon yesterday: "Five years after Camp David and one year after the Reagan plan — both high-water marks of constructive U.S. engagement on behalf of peace in the Middle East — our Middle Eastern policy is in shambles. Lebanon cannot be restored without serious and tangible progress in the Arab-Israeli dispute. It was that dispute that destabilised Lebanon in the first place and produced the destructive chain of events of the last year."

Of course, what Mr. Brzezinski said there may be correct, but it does not have to be the whole truth, just because he is out of office now. In his statement above, for instance, he notes, correctly we think, that Lebanon cannot be restored unless the dispute that destabilised Lebanon was tackled first. However, his talk about Camp David being a "high-water mark of constructive U.S. engagement on behalf of peace in the Middle East" is misleading at best and does not contribute to the truth about Lebanon in any way. For it was none other than the Camp David accords that directly led Israel to invade Lebanon and bring about the mess there now. Egypt would tell him that, if the man still had doubts.

But, we must admit that the former national security adviser spoke the truth when he accused Israeli leaders of deliberately trying to preoccupy the United States with Lebanon to divert U.S. diplomatic efforts from President Reagan's Middle East peace plan of Sept. 1, 1982. "Militarily," he said, "America is acting as an auxiliary to the Lebanese army and, politically, as a proxy of Israeli foreign policy". And he is dead right.

The present U.S. policy over Lebanon, and the whole of the Middle East, is indeed in a shambles, and this is hardly a matter for discussion among those who have to live with it every day. However, it is when an American like Brzezinski, who had a lot to do with shaping U.S. policy in the past and also for the future, justifiably criticises it that we tend to have our strongest doubts about America.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A role for Romania

IT IS natural for Jordan to accord the Romanian prime minister warm hospitality and special attention in view of Romania's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East question and its unique relations with both east and west.

Romania is a member of the eastern socialist bloc but it continues to maintain warm relations with the United States and pursues a policy of neutrality with the Arabs and the Israelis. This policy qualifies Romania to play a key role in finding solutions to the region's problems and in helping to establish peace in the Middle East.

The talks between King Hussein and the Romanian premier come within the framework of the King's current efforts to re-open the way for establishing a just and lasting peace in our region. The talks have dealt with the region's issues and naturally touched on international affairs and Jordanian-Romanian cooperation. The talks bear significance, coming at a time when the Middle East region is witnessing rapid political developments and at a time when the Israelis continue to escalate their drive to swallow up the West Bank by building new settlements and by evicting the Arabs from their lands. We want Romania to help settle the problems of this region, but we ought to help in the process. This requires solidarity among Arabs who should adopt a unified strategy and common goals.

Al Dustour: Yet more U.S. injustice

THE UNITED STATES is launching a political campaign over what it calls new shipments of Soviet missiles to Syria. Even if the reports about the new missiles are correct, why should the U.S. try to prevent the Arabs from arming themselves with weapons to defend themselves against Israel's aggression? Why can't the Arabs defend themselves from attacks launched with U.S.-made weapons? We do not want to discuss the truth about the reports but we can't help wondering about the U.S. campaign, coming at this time. President Reagan is personally leading the campaign against Soviet arms shipments to the Arabs because he does not want to give them the chance to live or protect their lives from danger or threats of aggression.

It is the United States that should be questioned about its own actions and about its limitless support for Israel and its financial and military assistance to the Zionist state. It is the United States which is threatening the security and stability of the region and the world at large by continually supplying the Israelis with devastating weapons capable of killing many Arabs and to pursuing the war of genocide against them. There is no logic in U.S. thinking, and Washington's stand constitutes an injustice and a violation of human rights and peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Two-faced fury

PRESIDENT REAGAN and his administration are furious because Iraq is buying warplanes from France and Syria is being equipped with missiles to defend itself against Israel attacks.

The Americans are furious and launching a campaign world-wide to prevent Iraq from acquiring five warplanes at a time when Washington has announced its intention to sell Israel 75 F-15 fighter bombers. Washington is supplying Israel with weapons to kill the Arabs and to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies in the Arab World. The Arabs are trying to protect themselves from aggression and are trying to buy weapons to defend their cities and citizens from destruction and death caused by U.S.-made weapons. Washington is supplying Israel with weapons despite its knowledge of Israel's intentions and designs, and its rejection of the Reagan proposals aimed at solving the Middle East issue. Washington is providing Israel with technology and facilities to manufacture the weapons it needs for its evil purposes. On the political front, Washington is blocking any international moves to condemn Israel's criminal actions.

DE FACTONOMICS

Meeting Egypt halfway

THE JORDAN Centre for Studies and Information sponsored last week a two-day seminar on Egypt's role in the Arab World. About thirty intellectuals from Jordan and Egypt participated in the seminar with varied fields of specialisation.

The papers presented to the seminar and the lengthy discussions that followed concentrated on the interaction between Egypt and other Arab countries in the last three decades. An interdisciplinary approach was adopted, which led to underlying political, economic, and cultural factors and developments.

The main question before the participants was more or less, the following: Given that

Sadat's Egypt became a party to the Camp David accords in 1978 and signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979 which resulted in reformulating the Arab League system without Egypt, and given the dominant role which Israel enjoys in the region after neutralising Egypt, and how Israel exploited this situation to intensify its illegal colonisation of the occupied areas, invade Lebanon and threaten other Arab countries — given all these unfavourable developments in the Arab World, what is the best policy regarding Arab relations with Egypt?

This has been a debatable issue in the Arab World since the official position was taken

in 1979 by the Arab summit in Baghdad. It was then decided to sever relations with the government of Egypt, to transfer all Arab League organisations to other Arab capitals and to strengthen the eastern frontlines countries, namely, Jordan, Syria and Iraq. It was also agreed that the boycott would not be extended to the Egyptian people, a new formula which reflected the practical need of the Gulf countries for Egyptian labour.

Since no recommendations were expected to result from the seminar, more time was assigned to an open-minded exchange of views than to reporting. There was no sign of confrontation between two

sides, but a free dialogue and thus every participant felt free from a predetermined position. At the end, ideas converged around the following points:

1- It is not practical to ask the Egyptian government as a precondition to abolish or freeze the Camp David Accords. If that happened, Egypt would have to be ready along with other Arab countries in West Asia economically and militarily to bear the consequences of such a step. The most clear consequence would be an Israeli attack to recapture Sinai.

2- On the other hand, a full diplomatic rapprochement with Egypt is not a prerequisite for furthering economic, cul-

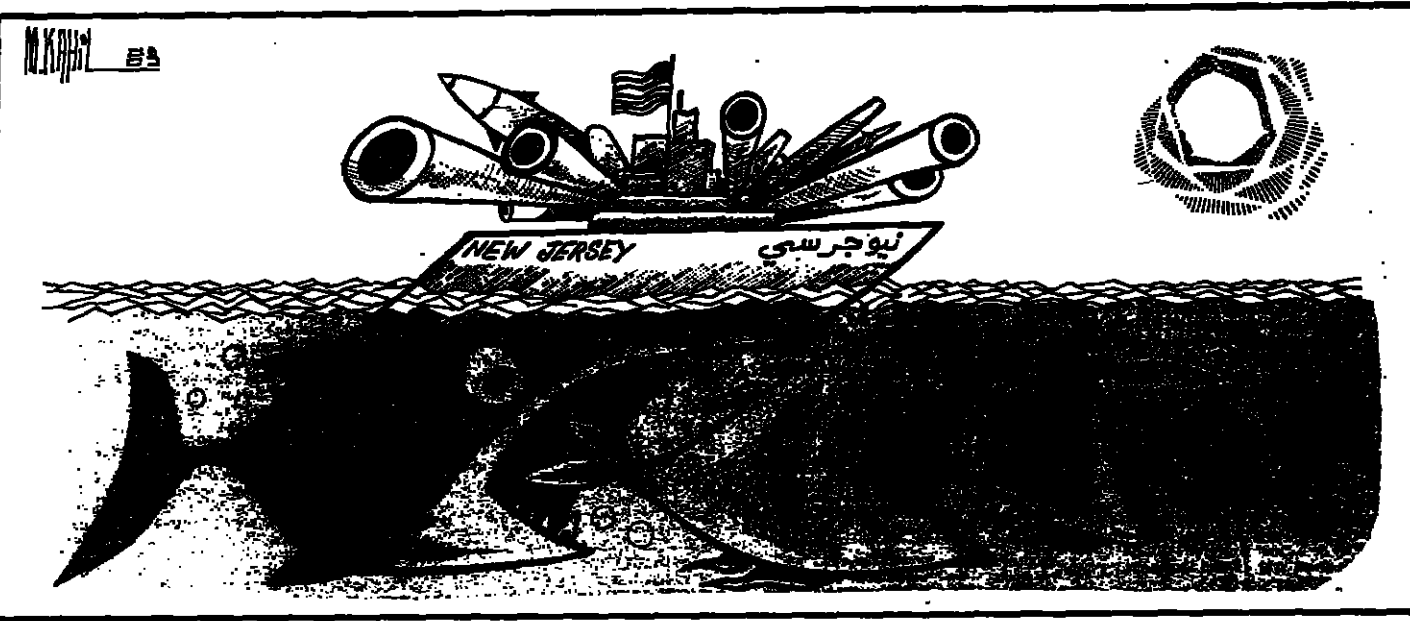
tural and even political cooperation. Though full diplomatic relations would provide a better environment for cooperation. Such relations could wait for a period of time and be attained in consequence of positive economic and cultural cooperation.

3- Israeli expansionist policies and practices have been the best means to drive Egypt away from the Camp David Accords. However, we should not wait until Egypt returns with an apology and regret. We should extend our arms to meet with Egypt halfway, particularly in the fields of expanding trade relations, strengthening cultural cooperation, particularly among

universities, research centres, and journalists; establishing a joint centre for manpower research and training, and to coordinate positions at various international meetings.

The new Israeli offensive in the region aims at the disintegration of Arab States into many weak sectarian entities. Egypt cannot afford to remain ineffective in the face of this detrimental policy. Other Arab countries, particularly the moderate ones, need Egypt's weight to strengthen their position.

While it is logical and rational to meet with Egypt halfway, definite steps should be taken in that regard courageously and promptly.



Filipinos organise mimic-run protests

By John Fullerton
 Reuter

MANILA — Filipinos call it "moro-moro" — a kind of organised theatrical havoc, great fun but not to be taken too seriously. But after weeks of anti-government unrest in which 10 people have died and scores have been injured, moro-moro is taking to the streets of Manila, with a more serious political purpose.

So it was a kind of moro-moro last week when several hundred people circumvented the ban on unauthorised street gatherings by jogging through the capital to protest against the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino and to call for the resignation of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The five kilometre run for Mr. Aquino and resignation was organised by one of innumerable political groupings which have sprung up in the wake of Mr. Aquino's death at Manila Airport on Aug. 21.

Wearing bright yellow-tee-shirts inscribed with the slogan "Filipinos are worth dying for", the joggers mingled with film stars and schoolchildren taking to the streets for another cause, a community service organisation called the "Love Bank".

No permit had been applied for,

and the only prominent opposition politician present was Agapito Aquino, brother of the murdered former senator.

Policemen looked on bemused as the yellow tee-shirts and headbands became inextricably mixed with the red heart emblems of the Love Bank runners.

The authorities have drafted in a 70,000-strong militia to "preserve law and order and have reinforced military units in the capital following the recent riots, and the opponents of Mr. Marcos are careful to avoid provoking a re-imposition of martial law.

Privately admitting that they have little hope of persuading the president to quit at the moment, they appear to be engaged in a battle of wits with the government, their protests taking the form of church services, discussion groups, press statements and theatre.

But their ranks are fragmented and they share the president's fear that they are being infiltrated by extremists.

The organisers of the jog, mainly young businessmen and professionals, are affiliated to the Justice for Aquino. Justice for All (JAJA) coalition of opposition groups.

JAJA is in turn connected, largely in terms of individual political leaders, with a 12-party oppo-

sition group, the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO).

Both JAJA and UNIDO were at the forefront of last week's peaceful rallies which later erupted into violence.

A more militant group is the Filipino Students' League, which has maintained a tough anti-American line in its rallies, mounted outside the U.S. embassy here.

Its placards and banners regularly depict caricatures of President Reagan and Mr. Marcos and effigies of the two leaders are regularly burned.

At one such demonstration, much to the students' delight, Agapito Aquino slapped Mr. Reagan's effigy and threatened that of Mr. Marcos. It was moro-moro again — fun, and not to be taken too seriously.

But behind the slapstick, other forces are at play. On the government side, there are the armed forces. One Western diplomat commented that whether there was a re-imposition of martial law here or not, the military does actually run the country's day-to-day affairs.

At the opposite end of the spectrum is the shadowy New People's Army (NPA), outlawed as a Communist guerrilla organisation, with a political and pro-

paganda wing called the National Democratic Front (NDF).

The NPA operates mainly in rural areas, and is particularly active on the southern island of Mindanao where last week its members ambushed a military convoy, killing 39 soldiers, one of the largest attacks in the Zamboanga region in recent months.

Columnist Edgardo Angara, writing in the bulletin Today newspaper, noted similarities between current rallies and protests of the early 1970s. Both clamoured for change and then, as now, there was no clear idea of what could or would replace the status quo.

But the demonstrators were not simply students, he pointed out, but ordinary people from every walk of life. The militants with their anti-American message were "like uninvited guests at a big party."

"The government should not react toward these demonstrations in the old, heavy-handed way... these are ordinary people, the middle class, the working people, the rich even — but they are not militants," he wrote. "They are not looking for a fight but only for a chance to make a peaceful statement. That is cathartic enough for them. To respond the same way... is to invite the unleashing of forces no one has yet experienced."

U.S. labour vote subject to variables

By David Nagy
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — Backing from major trade unions has given former Vice President Walter Mondale a huge advantage in his run for the White House, but it does not lock up the labour vote for Mr. Mondale or even for his Democratic Party.

Endorsements by the National Education Association (NEA), the country's largest teachers' union, and the AFL-CIO central union group in recent days have stirred debate on whether rank-and-file members will go along and have drawn attention to polls indicating that many may not.

"A lot of people evidently saw in the votes a kind of 'bossism' issue," said the Washington Post in an editorial weighing the pros and cons of Mr. Mondale's endorsement coup.

"They saw Mr. Mondale as the hand-picked candidate not of the rank-and-file membership but rather their bosses" because the decisions were not based on full and direct membership votes.

A New York Times editorial stressed the opposite view, noting that some believe the union stamp could brand Mr. Mondale as the creature of special interests, but adding:

"That sounds more like sour grapes than wisdom... would any of the other candidates have turned down labour's endorsement? Not a chance."

Front-runner Mondale is wag-

ing a fierce struggle with former astronaut Senator John Glenn of Ohio for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, with five other declared candidates trailing far behind them in poll-ratings and campaign money.

Leaders of the independent, 1.7-million-member NEA voted Mr. Mondale its support recently. The 14.5-million-strong AFL-CIO took the same step with a leadership vote two weeks ago and a ratifying vote last week at a convention in Florida.

These moves point up what labour can and cannot do for Mr. Mondale, or for any Democrat if Republican President Reagan decides to seek re-election next year.

The clear plus is that Mr. Mondale's campaign organisation, already rated the biggest, best and wealthiest in the field, will be multiplied many times over in key states all across the land, at no cost to him.

The AFL-CIO and NEA combined can put more than one million workers into a back-Mondale drive, contacting union voters by phone, mail and personal visit before and during the primary elections and party-caucus votes that start next February.

The AFL-CIO operation will be guided by a sophisticated computer bank packed with voter-contact information.

Labour leaders shun off un-sourced press estimates that this help might be worth as much as \$20 million to Mr. Mondale, but they concede it will be worth many

millions.

With about one half of all Democratic nominating convention delegates to be chosen in the first month of primaries and caucuses, Mr. Glenn and the rest have no campaign machinery capable of rivaling this juggernaut on so many battlegrounds at once.

Even so, labour cannot guarantee decisive union support for its candidate in the primaries or in the general election.

The most recent evidence of this was a CBS News-New York Times poll that coincided with the AFL-CIO leadership vote.

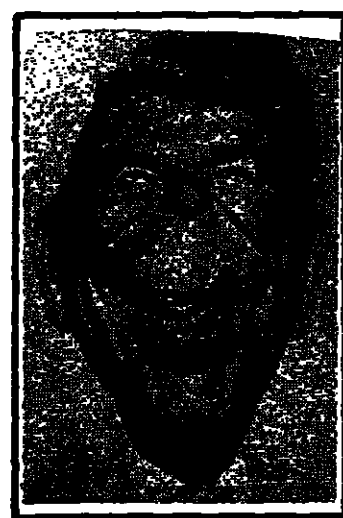
Although its nationwide sampling of union members was small and had an unusually large error margin of eight per cent, this poll found Mr. Mondale led Glenn by only 34 to 29 per cent when all the Democratic candidates were included and by only 49-44 in a head-to-head match.

In addition, only 35 per cent of the unionists surveyed said the AFL-CIO endorsement might sway them.

Some were quoted as saying they did not need to be told how to vote, they were impressed by Mr. Glenn's space hero achievements and considered him the stronger candidate against President Reagan.

Accordingly, Mr. Glenn has made clear he will keep wooing the rank-and-file directly, exactly the tactic Mr. Reagan used with considerable success in the 1980 presidential campaign.

Election-day surveys said he won between 43 and 47 per cent of



the labour vote in defeating Jimmy Carter.

Despite high unemployment, some Republican and Democratic strategists say they see signs that Mr. Reagan still has strong appeal among white male industrial workers, many of whom stand far to the right on social issues and are fiercely anti-Communist.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland insists the polls overrated Mr. Reagan's 1980 union support and that what inroads he did make came about because labour was divided and Mr. Carter was unpopular.

But many union chiefs concede the problem and say this is all the more reason to start now with a unified drive to bring the blue-collar voter back into Democratic fold.

LETTERS

Hideous double standards

To the Editor:

The Soviet attack on the Korean civilian jumbo jet was a 'hideous' act, but the Israelis were the first ever to shoot down a civilian airliner. On Feb. 21, 1973 Israeli military planes (American-made Phantom jets) attacked a Libyan airliner which was manned by a French crew and had gone off course over occupied Sinai, killing 110 men, women and children.

The United States did not take the issue to the United Nations: nor did it declare a day of national mourning. Indeed when on June 5, the 30-member International Civil Aviation Organisation voted to censure Israel for its attack on the Libyan 727 plane, the U.S. and Dictator Somoza Nicaragua abstained.

American politicians and the news media are today engaged in a hue and cry against the Soviets but kept mute concerning the Israeli crime, the criticism of the Soviet act therefore must be considered as an American hypocrisy even more than a concern for a human tragedy. The purpose is to embarrass to Soviet Union while criticism of the Israeli attack on the Libyan airliner was an embarrassment to an ally and to the American politicians who support the Jewish state. Decent people should denounce the Israeli violence even as they denounce the Soviet act.

Because of this double standard of the U.S. and its support of Israel, the credibility of America is questionable on the international scene.

Dr. M.T. Mehdi
 Secretary General,
 Arab People to
 American People,
 New York.

Stop the arms flow

To the Editor:

More than once the Gulf war, with its causes, consequences and the options to end the war, was brought up in the Jordan Times, yet the subject was not handled thoroughly.

The Gulf war was and still is an economic waste to the Arab World, yet it is also an economic profit for those countries who are simultaneously expressing their eagerness to bring the war to an end and supplying Iran with weapons which only helps increase and prolong the war.

The continuation of the Gulf war is not only distracting the Iranians from their local social and economic miseries but also attracting the main arms-producing countries to strengthen their military cooperation with Iran. Hence, Iran is not the only side that is in no hurry to put an end to the war, for if the war is disadvantageous to the Arab World, it is an opportunity for some to make big money. Therefore blocking Iran's oil exports is not the only way to end the Gulf war. A ban on supplying Iran with weapons is another option to be considered. To stop cooperation with Iran the wealthy arms-producing countries will still survive while foiling a threat to world peace. But who is ready to overlook his own interests for the sake of ending the Gulf war if some Arab countries are not ready to show sufficient concern for their Iraqi brothers?

N. Rouhii,
 Amman, Jordan.

Peace prize to Walesa?

To the Editor:

As a Polish air force colonel pointed out, the Nobel Committee has brought disgrace to the Peace Prize by awarding it to Lech Walesa. Needless to say the move is politically motivated and an open challenge to the Communist system.

Of course, the Nobel Institute is a private one and as such it is its own will and pleasure to decide who deserves the coveted award. In another sense the committee has also saved itself embarrassment. If one were to go by news reports the other two major contenders were Philip Habib and a Nazi hunter, and it would have been a greater uproar if either of these two were to receive the award. Maybe to the Western world Habib is a genius, expert in arranging truces and talking peace. But we, the people of the Middle East know different. As to the Nazi hunter, the less said the better.

I am not contesting the personal merits of Walesa, but one would have thought a prestigious award like the Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded to someone who have worked earnestly for a world cause. To award it to someone controversial like Walesa only means that the perennial distrust and hostility towards the Eastern bloc have taken roots inside the Norwegian committee.

Of course, what else can one expect from the Nobel Committee, which found Menachem Begin deserving the Peace Prize?

A.H.J. Bavaqi,
 Amman-Jordan.

Will Indians outnumber Chinese?

India's population of 730 million is expected to approach one billion by the year 2000, and a recent report by the country's Family Planning Foundation suggested that India should promote a campaign for a two-child family with incentives and disincentives very similar to those adopted by China. But, says Dilip Mukerjee, who recently returned from a visit to Peking, India's population is unlikely ever to exceed that of China, which has already topped the billion mark.

By Dilip Mukerjee

NEW DELHI — Will India eventually overtake China as the world's most populous country? This question raised by a leading Indian demographer, P.B. Desai, is unduly alarmist. The number of women of childbearing age — according to 1980 U.N. projections — will be about 40 per cent higher in China than India at the turn of this century. But the same projections show that the present difference between their respective populations — about 310 million in 1980 — will continue to narrow.

By the year 2000, the gap may be 4 per cent smaller. Extrapolated indefinitely, the Indians may indeed overtake the Chinese. But this is unlikely: India has been, until now, only about 10 years behind China in the rate at which population growth is declining. Given the changes that can occur unexpectedly in relatively short periods in population behaviour — as brought out by the largely unexpected decline in world-wide growth during the 1970s — it would be foolhardy to suggest that India will not catch up with China in the ability to curb births, even though the signs at present are not propitious.

In 1965-70, Chinese women in the reproductive age bracket 15-49 were giving birth to 1.49 children per 1,000. In those years, the Indian rate was 1.86. In 1975-80, the Chinese rate had moved

down to 90 and India's to 151, or about the same as China's a decade earlier. Likewise, the number of children expected to be born on an average to every reproductive woman (or total fertility rate in the demographer's jargon) was 5.1 in China in 1965-70 and 5.0 in India in 1975-80.

India's family planning

Arguably, India ought to have done better. When it launched a large-scale family planning programme in the mid-1950s, it was the first among the less developed countries (LDCs) to do so. China did not do so until the early 1970s because of the notion that population growth as a factor holding back economic development in the LDCs was a capitalist apologethe. The prevailing view thus was: "The more hands we have, the easier we get things done".

Starting with the advocacy of two-child families as the norm, China has since early 1979 changed that to one child, whether male or female. (Incidentally, the ubiquitous posters China employs in its media blitz show a couple with a baby girl.) India started with the slogan "Two or three, that is enough", but has now switched to "We two, our two".

Family planning in both countries has to contend with the demographic reality that their population is very young. Arranging the total numbers by age groups, the age at which the pop-

ulation divides into two equal halves is 23 in China and 19 in India. This means that women entering the reproductive age bracket, defined by demographers as 15-49, will continue to rise. The increase will be 45 per cent between 1980 and 2000 in China and 53 per cent in India over the same period.

Limiting births

If they are to turn the inexorable population tide, both countries will need a much stronger social consensus in favour of limiting births. The spurt in the growth rate in China to 1.45 per cent in 1981 from 1.17 the year before is no doubt due to a baby boom in 1963-65, but the widely reported resistance to official policies among peasants is also a factor. New economic policies under which 40 per cent of peasant incomes now come from their private, as distinct from collective, endeavours have given them a renewed stake in having larger households.

In India, the consensus built up over years in favour of smaller families took a bad knock in 1975-76 because of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's unwise adoption of short-cut, coercive measures. The price she paid in the form of a massive electoral swing against her in 1977 makes her, as well as all other political policymakers, wary of making stronger efforts to push family planning. Official spending on such programmes, as a proportion of the total budget, is still among the highest in LDCs, but the drive has slackened because of a weakened consensus.

China in better position

China is in a much better position

to make headway. For one thing, it has brought down the number of infants dying before one year of age to 49. The figure for India is still as high as 129. This, as well as better nutrition levels and health care, explains why average longevity in China now stands at 68 against only 52 in India.

Moreover, women constitute 45 per cent of the labour force in China, but the proportion in India is only 29 per cent. This much greater participation in economic activity gives Chinese women a greater stake in avoiding pregnancy. The difference in the economic circumstances of the two countries is highlighted in the gap in their per capita income, 21 per cent higher in China in mid-1980. There is more elbow room therefore to offer monetary incentives, the quantum being decided at the local level by what the factories and farms can afford.

In Changzhou, a city about 200 kilometres from Shanghai, parents signing a pledge to have just one child are now given an extra month's maternity leave for the mother. (The same concession was already offered to mothers delaying the first birth till age 24.) Single children are promised free care or education from the nursery level to middle school, and free medical treatment up to age 16. In communes under the city's jurisdiction, a single child is to get the same food rations as an adult and the parents get a private plot twice the usual size, as well as preference for transfer to factory jobs.

Bigger incentives

Shanghai, an exceptionally well-to-do municipality, is offering even bigger incentives, with

extra wages and equal living space for single-child families.

Liu Zheng, director of a population research institute, says that it costs the state over U.S.\$ 1,100 in 1978 prices to provide social overheads for one child up to the age of 16. But the most India has offered is U.S.\$20 as a one-time reward for sterilisation.

Apart from the relative lack of resources, the Indian inability to do more derives partly from its different social-political system. In China, the costs are being borne by local administrative units or by employers while cash for incentives in India comes from an already strained federal budget. This difference is critical in relation to the old-age security for single-child families China is offering. In Changzhou for instance, communes are establishing old people's homes and offering a higher pension to those with no offspring to support them. There is no way India can do this in its villages except by aggravating budgetary deficits.

At least one male heir

Both societies have a strong traditional hankering for at least one male heir. Given the 50:50 sex ratio of births and the rate of infant mortality, an Indian demographer calculates that a couple may need to have four to five children to make sure of one son. Since the hankering for a son is related not only to funeral rituals but also security in old age, the bias will be more difficult to overcome in the Indian case.

India is at a disadvantage in many other ways. Overall literacy is lower — only 36 per cent compared with 66 per cent in China. What is even worse is that only one Indian woman out of four is

literate. There is a strong world-wide correlation between the spread of education, particularly of women, and lower birth rates.

Status of Indian women

Clearly, the status of women in India is lower than that in China despite the same kind of prejudice obtaining in both societies. Cliché demographic evidence for this comes from the fact that, in a break from the world-wide pattern, female mortality in India is higher than male at every age until the forties. Distinguished Indian economist Amartya Sen blames this on "extraordinary inequalities in the distribution of food within the family". China has the same problem — as highlighted by recent reports of female infanticide — but it is evidently of lesser magnitude.

Given these handicaps — some inescapable and others self-imposed — India's population will continue to grow faster than China's. By U.N. projections, the Indian growth rate will drop from the 2.1 per cent in 1970-80 to 1.8 and 1.7 in the next two decades. China will be cutting back faster, and its usual 10-year lead over India in reducing growth will widen appreciably when it moves from 1.7 per cent in the last decade to 1.2 and 1.1 in the next two.

The end result is that India will add 276 million people over the last two decades of this century to reach 961 million. The numbers in China will grow a shade less by 262 million to reach 1.26 billion. For the first time, India will take over from China as the biggest absolute contributor to crowding our already over-crowded planet — People news/features

Randa Habib's Corner

A row on co-education

It seems that the Ministry of Education in Jordan is against co-education. It has recently refused this right to one of the best schools in Amman claiming that the society does not want this.

This is fine and would not have driven us to raise this matter except for the following small details:

If the Ministry of Education is against co-education and if this is a law in the proper sense of the word then this measure should be applied to all schools without discrimination, but this is not the case. Whilst the school in question was refused a licence for education up to the 7th grade (which is really not much), there are two schools, one in Amman and the other in Naour, which at the same time got a licence up to the 9th grade whereas a third school had the supreme privilege of co-education all through high-school and until the Tawjihi.

The first question I am asking the responsible persons for education in Jordan is, why aren't all the schools treated equally and why is there a double standard of effects?

Also let us go back to the reason given by the responsible persons for refusing co-education, which is: "Society doesn't want it". Well let us give the choice to the society. If all the parents whose children are in this school accept the system of co-education and will make their acceptance known to the Ministry of Education by signing a petition would the responsible person revoke his decision?

I am totally convinced that there are lots of parents who refuse the idea of their daughter studying in a mixed school and I am not arguing about their freedom of thought. For those parents the problem is solved as 90 per cent of the schools in Amman would fulfil their needs.

But regarding those who firmly believe that co-education is a healthy way for their children, let us at least give them the opportunity to have a few schools for their needs.

Private schools are opened to give the parents the possibility of choosing what they believe is the best educational system, but where is the choice here? And why does the Ministry of Education interfere in private schools? Public schools are under their domination and this is enough.

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SPORTS

Ramtha to play top English team

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — English League first division's Southampton football team will arrive in Amman Monday morning for a match with Jordan's Premier Division Champions, Ramtha Football Club.

Southampton, are currently second in the English League, one point behind leaders West Ham. They are visiting Jordan at the invitation of Ramtha Club.

Southampton have no home games this weekend because the first division programme was called off to help England's preparation for their European Championship clash with Hungary in Budapest on Wednesday.

Ramtha Club from the north of Jordan are currently second in Jordan's Football League Premier Division, one point behind leaders Jazzirah. They have won the League Championship for the last two

seasons.

Formed in the late sixties, Ramtha got promoted to the Premier Division in 1977 and have been improving ever since. In 1978 they ended the season in 2nd place, in 1980 they came third before winning the League Championship in 1981 and 82.

Three months ago, Ramtha won the Cup Winners Cup which is held annually between the League Champions and the Jordanian Football Association Cup holders. This year their opponents were cup holders, Faisaly Football Club.

Ramtha are trained by a former

Scottish footballer called George Blue who has been with the club for the last two years. George Blue's efforts have brought Southampton to play in Amman against Ramtha.

Ramtha's leading players include Khalid Zubi, Sami Sa'id, Rateb Daudod, Najeh Ohiabat and Ahmad Shannayneh. One of Ramtha's top players, Walid Shahrani, will however miss the match due to injury.

Southampton were promoted to English Division One (arguably the world's most competitive league) in 1965-66 season. The club stayed in the first division for eight years and twice had a taste of European football before falling victims of the 3 up-3 down promotion/relegation issue in 1974 when they returned to Division Two.

1977-78 saw the 'Saints' finish second in Division Two and again returned to the top division. In the

following season they made their third Wembley appearance, this time in the Football League Cup final against Nottingham Forest only to lose by the odd goal in five in a well contested game. Last season saw the club gain a place in Europe for the second season only to go out to Sporting Lisbon of Portugal in the second round.

Southampton were beaten by Kuwait's national team 2-1 on Sunday in Bahrain. Kuwait are preparing for their Olympic qualifying match with Jordan on Oct. 21 in Amman.

The Ramtha — Southampton match will be played at 5:30 p.m. at the Sports City football stadium.

Egyptian chess team to arrive Thursday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Egyptian chess team will arrive here Thursday to play friendly matches with the Jordanian chess team. The Egyptian team will include six players, an administrator and the head of the team.

Phillies to meet Orioles in World Series

PHILADELPHIA (R) — The Philadelphia Phillies won the National League Pennant Saturday night as Gary Matthews belted a three-run homer in the first inning to help power the Phillies to a 7-2 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Philadelphia beat Los Angeles three games to one in the best-of-five championship series and will represent the National League in the World Series opening Tuesday night in the home park of the American League Champion Baltimore Orioles.

The Orioles beat the Chicago White Sox 3-0 in 10 innings on Saturday to win the American League Championship Series, also 3-1.

Matthews' homer was his third of the championship series and gave Philadelphia pitchers all the support they needed.

Steve Carlton won his second game of the series, going six innings while allowing one run on six hits. The Dodgers' Jerry Reuss lost for the second time to Carlton, giving up nine hits and five runs before leaving in the fifth inning.

Mike Schmidt and six to Lezcano set the stage for Matthews' blast into the left field stands by

stroking two-out singles.

Los Angeles got on the scoreboard in the top of the fourth inning when Dusty Baker homered to left.

Philadelphia made it 5-1 with two fifth-inning runs.

Pete Rose singled leading off and scored on a double by Schmidt. Reuss then left the game in favour of reliever Joe Beckwith. Lezcano sacrificed Schmidt to third and Matthews was intentionally walked, putting runners on first and third. Garry Maddox bounced back to the mound but

Beckwith's throw home was late and Schmidt scored.

The Phillies padded their lead to 7-1 in the bottom of the sixth inning off Rick Honeycutt when with two outs, Schmidt singled and Lezcano homered.

The final Los Angeles run came in the eighth inning off reliever Ron Reed. Pedro Guerrero singled and scored when Baker singled to right field and the ball got away from the rightfielder for an error. Phillies relief ace Al Holland came on to pitch the remaining one and two-thirds innings.

Norman wins World Matchplay

WENTWORTH, England (R) — Greg Norman of Australia captured the World Matchplay Golf Championship for the second time in four years by defeating Nick Faldo of Britain three and two in the 36-hole final here on Sunday.

The 28-year-old Australian, number one in Europe last season, seized control on the outward nine holes of the second round Sunday afternoon before winning on the 34th green.

Norman said after collecting the £35,000 (\$52,500) first prize for his first European triumph of 1983: "I made a lot of good shots under pressure today and I putted well all week. I got my confidence back here."

Faldo, top of the European earnings' list, took £19,000 (\$28,500) of the £150,000 (\$225,000) total prizemoney as a consolation for failing to become the first home winner in the event's 20-year history.

Norman, who won the Australian Masters and the Hong Kong Open early this year, has not won since, largely because of a knee injury early in May.

His doctor advised three months of convalescence but Norman was back playing tournaments after three weeks.

U.S. beats Italy, wins world bridge

STOCKHOLM (R) — The World Bridge Championship for the Bermuda Bowl has been won by the United States, who beat Italy by 413 international match points to 408 in a remarkably close final.

When the last 16 boards began it was still anybody's match, despite 768 boards already played in the 14-day marathon. Not until the last board but one was the match decided.

Then, in a sensational error, Belladonna and Garozzo reached a slam with two aces missing. This cost Italy the Bermuda Bowl.

Long-time Bermuda watchers say the lead has never before changed hands so many times, nor has the margin between two finalist teams ever been so small for such long periods.

The field was the largest in the 33-year history of the Bermuda Bowl, the World Bridge Federation's most prestigious eliminating contest. The ten contestants were survivors of worldwide eliminating contests.

Apart from the finalists, New Zealand and Sweden are the teams to have done well.

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| • Un. Office Pharmacy | Wednesday | 12 - 1 - 2 |
| • Jacob Pharmacy | Thursday | 13 - 14 - 15 |
| • Khalil Pharmacy | Friday | 14 - 15 - 16 |

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مكتبة النور

Economy Experts discuss sea fish census, husbandry today

ROME (R) — Fishery specialists from all over the world meet here Monday to work out strategies for managing the teaming marine shoals whose ways and numbers are still largely a mystery to scientists.

Counting and husbandry game on land is hard enough, but the problems are multiplied with fish, hidden in the oceans covering two-thirds of the globe.

The task of assessing fish populations and setting catch quotas was described by Mr. John Gulland, head of the marine resources service at the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

"The main clue we have to estimate fish stocks is the size of catches, but this is like counting bodies after hunters have been out at night in land rovers, to shoot game by torchlight with submachine guns," Mr. Gulland told Reuters in an interview.

"We can't know for sure what's in the sea. But all the same we need to work out policies for catching as much as possible without running down stocks."

Fishing catches levels off

Worldwide catches of fish tumbled over the last 30 years but the increase is now leveling off at a time when the growth of hungry populations is threatening to swamp efforts to produce more staple foods such as cereals and vegetables.

Fishermen hauled in some 75 million tonnes of fish in 1981, accounting for about six per cent of world protein intake, but the waters of the globe could eventually yield up to 100 million tonnes of fish, according to FAO estimates.

"The world has no major new fishing grounds left to open up, so any increase will have to come from better use of what's already there. We will work on strategies for this in the two-part conference," Mr. Gulland said.

The nine-day meeting will be a technical prelude to FAO's world conference on fisheries management and development here next June, the first such meeting since the Law of the Sea conference extended so-called exclusive economic zones to 200 miles in December 1982.

Developing coastal states now rule their waters and can fish them exclusively if they have the means, or else earn money from selling licences to foreign fishermen.

But the simple new border lines on the world's maps belie the

complex shifting currents, climatic changes, migrating shoals, varying breeding rates and cyclical changes in fish populations which blight long-term planning.

Fish ecology isn't simple

"Don't be misled by the old saying that big fish eat little fish — fish ecology isn't that simple," Mr. Gulland said.

"Herring eat cod spawn, whiting eat the herring and adult cod eat the whiting, so an increase in herring can reduce the numbers of cod, even though the cod prey on them," Mr. Gulland added.

The European Community's tortured attempts to work out a Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) illustrate the main problems how to set quotas which maintain stocks but let fishermen make a living, and how to enforce the quotas.

Netherlands exceed quota

According to a French fishing trade journal, the Netherlands declared a mackerel catch of 37,000 tonnes in 1982, admitting it went 2,000 tonnes over its CFP quota, yet exported almost 100,000 tonnes of the fish.

"If fishermen in one country believe fishermen in another country are cheating on their quota, they'll feel justified in cheating on their own catch declarations and the figures become meaningless," Mr. Gulland said.

Assessing stocks and setting quotas is complicated by the way fish mysteriously disperse at times, giving the impression that stocks are low, and congregate at other times, giving the impression they are plentiful.

"There are cases where fishing boats come across millions of herring packed into an area the size of Rome, so they report big stocks — but that might be the only decent shoal in a vast stretch of the North Sea," Mr. Gulland said.

Breeding rates vary

Fishery managers must also take account of varying breeding rates.

Herring produce 100,000 eggs, cod produce a million, but skate — which are now extinct for fishing purposes — take seven years to reach breeding age and produce only 30 young.

The breeding rate factor is even more crucial for whales, the most controversial of man's ocean prey, which produce only one calf every two years.

As trade volume expands

Amman stock exchange to computerise share dealings

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan's official stock market is to computerise share dealings following a massive jump in trading volume since it was established in 1978, a senior official said Sunday.

Mr. Ibrahim Balbeisi, assistant general manager of the Amman Financial Market (AFM), told Reuters computerised dealing would go into effect when the market moved to bigger premises at the start of next year. (The move is to be made to the Housing Bank owned Shmeisani centre, where Alia the Royal Jordanian Airline is also moving its premises).

He said in an interview that market turnover had grown from four million dinars (\$11 million) in 1978 to 128 million (\$352 million) in 1982.

Turnover so far this year was 116 million dinars (\$319 million). The market now has 92 listed companies, with another 13 traded on the Over-The-Counter (OTC) market, Mr. Balbeisi said.

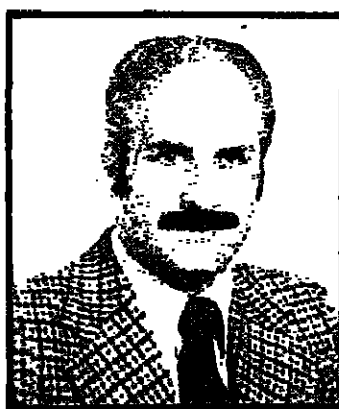
The OTC market was est-

ablished to permit trading in shares of new companies and enable proper evaluation of their financial background and prospects prior to their transfer to the main market.

The AFM is a government department which regulates new share issues in Jordan and administers the secondary market for share trading.

It exercises rigid control over trading in both market sections, setting stringent requirements for financial statements and disclosure of information likely to affect share prices, as well as requirements such as a minimum paid-up capital of 50 per cent of total capital, Mr. Balbeisi said.

Tight requirements are also set for the stockbrokers allowed to trade on the market floor, and there had not been one instance of



Mr. Ibrahim Balbeisi

a broker failing to meet his commitments since the market opened, he said.

The government's aim in setting up the exchange had been to achieve a broad-based and viable market free from excessive speculative participation.

Settlement of share transactions is on an immediate basis, and forward trading or trading on the basis of, for example, postdated cheques is strictly illegal, he noted.

Last year's boom and bust of Kuwait's unofficial Souk Al Manakh stock exchange was largely financed by post-dated cheques at

massive premiums to cover forward share deals.

The market's collapse left a debt mountain estimated at over \$90 billion.

Shareholding by foreigners and non-Jordanian Arabs is limited to a maximum of 50 per cent, and new shareholdings by non-Arab foreigners require prior government approval.

Some major companies such as the Arab Bank have higher foreign participation, but this is in most cases because foreign holdings exceeded 50 per cent prior to the market's establishment, he said.

The AFM's trading day also includes a brief period of trading of Jordanian dinar bonds, although development of the secondary market in such bonds has been hampered by the inflexibility of the local interest rate structure, set by the central bank, he noted.

Mr. Balbeisi said there were no plans at present to allow listing of non-Jordanian companies on the AFM.

This possibility, or some form of cooperation with other stock markets in the Arab World, might arise later, but would require a change in Jordanian stock market legislation, he added.

Major property empire nears collapse

HONG KONG (R) — A major property and investment empire which enjoyed a meteoric rise in Hong Kong is now dead for all practical purposes, bankers said Sunday.

They were trying to unravel the tangled affairs of the Carrian group after its two major investment advisers withdrew Saturday, saying they could not see any prospect of a rescue plan being implemented.

The advisers had been trying to reschedule Carrian's debts after Carrian Holdings, the major shareholder in the three public companies of around 200 interlocking firms, announced last October that it could not meet its obligations.

Officials have put the group's debts at about 10 billion dollars (\$1.25 billion). Trading in the three public companies was suspended in January, but further action has now been taken against them.

One firm, China Underwriters Life and General Insurance Ltd., was put into provisional liquidation by the government which said it had to protect the interests of policy holders.

The U.S. bank, Bankers Trust, Saturday filed a winding up petition in the high court against Car-

rian Investments, another of the public companies.

The court appointed provisional liquidators pending a full hearing next month.

Bankers Trust declined to give the size of its claim or any other details about its petition. But banking sources said Carrian's debt to the bank was understood to be relatively small at \$10.5 million.

They said the financial community had been waiting for a creditor to take the lead in winding up Carrian Investments, especially after the arrests last Sunday of Carrian Chairman George Tan and Executive Director Bentley Ho.

Mr. Tan, 49, now detained in lieu of bail reported by government radio at \$1 million dollars (\$6.87 million), and Mr. Ho, released on bail of one million dollars (\$125,000 million), have been charged with making a false statement to deceive Carrian's members and creditors.

Some of Carrian's creditors admitted they did not know how much could be salvaged from its collapse but said they would meet Monday to try to find out where they stood.

"Any hope of a rescue has obviously disappeared," one creditor said.

Wardley Limited, the merchant banking subsidiary of the giant Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, said in quitting as Carrian's investment adviser that "there is no longer any real prospect of the

scheme being successfully implemented."

The other adviser, Hambro Pacific Limited, said it considered it had no further role to play in any rescheduling scheme for Carrian.

Bankers spotlight deficits, deregulation, world debt

HONOLULU (R) — There is little prospect for significant decline in U.S. interest rates unless huge federal budget deficits can be brought under control, the president of the largest U.S. bank lobbying group said Saturday.

American Bankers Association President William Kennedy told reporters the prospect of huge budget deficits well into the future was responsible for keeping interest rates substantially higher than the rate of inflation. He said failure to take action on the deficit threatened the current economic recovery.

Mr. Kennedy's comments came as more than 5,000 bankers from across the United States began gathering for a four-day convention. They will talk about deregulation of the U.S. banking industry and plans for helping banks

complete against a growing number of non-depository institutions in the financial services field.

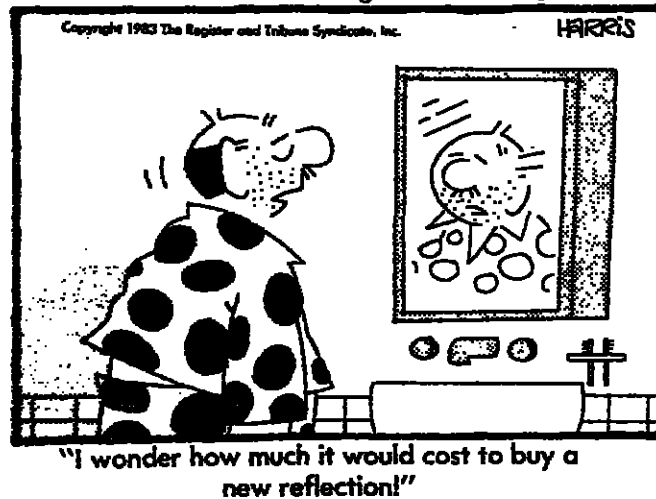
Federal banking regulators, including central bank chief Mr. Paul Volcker, are scheduled to address the convention later in the week along with congressional leaders and top private economists.

Some of the bankers will be devoting much of their time to the broader subject of the international debt crisis.

Officials from Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the fourth largest U.S. bank, have organised a special discussion session with smaller, regional U.S. banks in an effort to persuade them to participate in the \$6.5 billion commercial lending package the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has helped arrange for Brazil.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



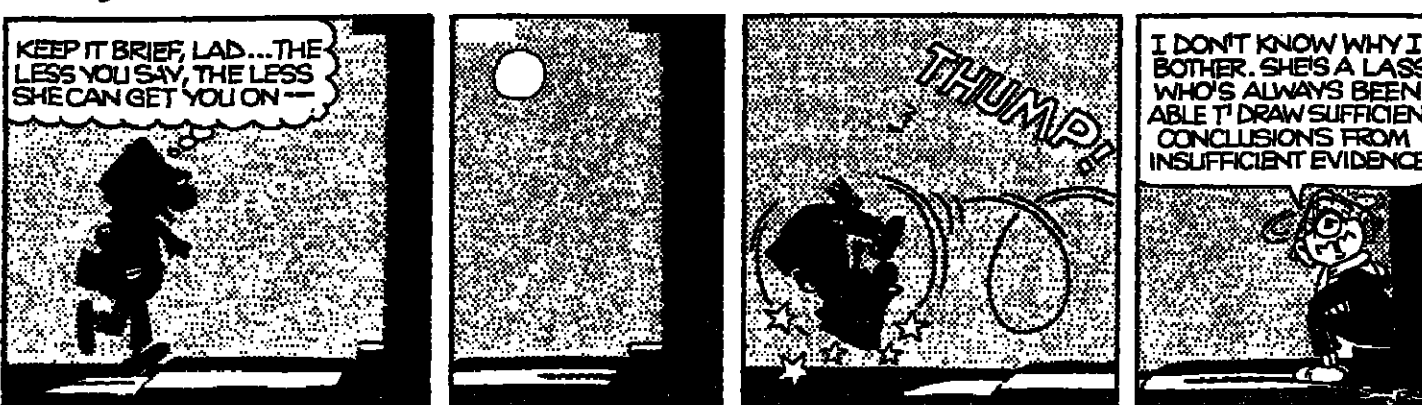
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Upsets and changes that are unexpected and likely to be dramatic occur today but you should not accept them as catastrophes since immediately following, you find many opportunities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Look into new enterprises that are promising and be willing to let go of the obsolete; replace with the new.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A business matter you thought settled crops up again, but take it in your stride and be co-operative. Later make better plans.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Some changes where associates are concerned may come suddenly, but go along with the new plans as cheerfully as you can.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study any new methods that you can incorporate into your work so that you can be more efficient.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Those amusement plans may have to be revised somewhat but for the better. Don't take any risks in the morning.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Matters at home could be a little difficult, but be charming and everything calms down. Don't do any entertaining until evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Much care in motion is needed so that you avoid any accidents that might otherwise occur. Avoid losing your temper.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Some practical matter could be giving you trouble, but don't lose control and you can soon rectify the whole situation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You get different ideas for getting ahead now, so follow them and get good results. The evening is best for relaxing.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Relieve yourself of pressures by getting into something more worthwhile and constructive. Maintain control and say no.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more objective and know if your friends are pottering right or you are not being as reasonable as you should be.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you bring up some controversial point at work, you can be criticized severely now, so use tact. It is of the utmost importance.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... He or she will be one of those charming young persons who may have to undergo many changes during the lifetime and will be able to go along with them if you early give good religious training and teach self control.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

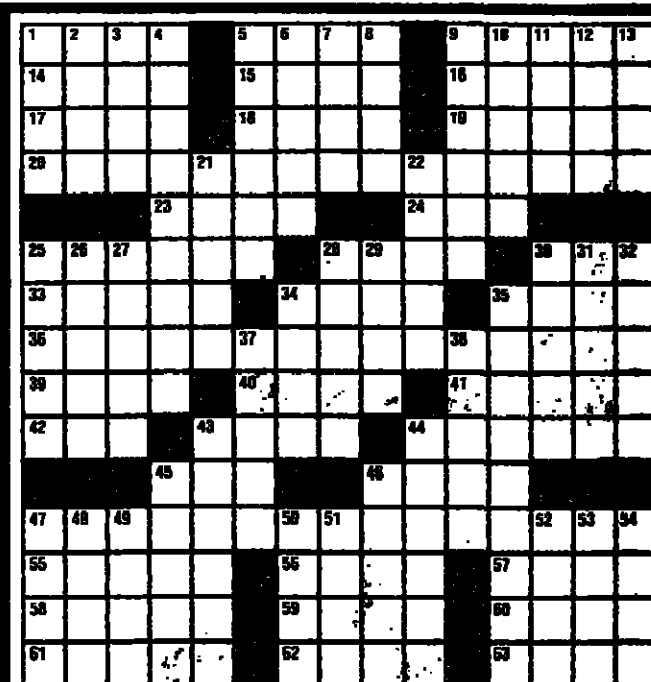
THE Daily Crossword

by John H. Hales

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| ACROSS | 28 Congress- | 46 Crete | 22 On the up |
| 1 Moved | al messen- | 47 N. Dak. | and up |
| 2 smoothly | ger | 48 state | 25 Teeth |
| 3 Capital of | 30 Dance step | 49 flower | 26 Ghazly |
| Latvia | 33 Small bit | 50 Chemical | 27 Body of |
| 9 "We hold | of property | 51 compound | Muslim |
| — truths." | 34 Food shop | 52 Exploited | scholars |
| 14 Inlet | 35 Cob feature | 53 Involved | 28 Garden |
| 15 White House | 36 Old song | 54 More | bloom |
| office | 37 Skirt | 55 resolute | 29 Code word |
| 16 Of the ears | bottoms | 56 Harass | for "A" |
| 17 "Rock of —" | 40 Lake in | 57 Small case | 30 Greek |
| Ripped | Ethiopia | 58 Quick- | city-state |
| 18 Fairy-tale | 41 Gillette | 59 thinking | 31 Range top |
| writer | or Bryant | 60 Ancient | 32 Stamen |
| 20 Singer | Spanish | 61 lyre | 33 Sam |
| from Ky. | queen | 62 Made a deal | 34 Charished |
| 23 Actor | 43 High nest | 63 | 35 Tuna pro- |
| Calhoun | 44 Washed | | cessors |
| 24 See bird | lightly | | 36 Boost |
| 25 Without | 45 English | | 37 Herb the |
| sleekness | festival | | musical |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

| | | |
|---------|-------------|-------|
| SWAP | ABASE | CLIM |
| PILL | BUNION | QUICK |
| ENGAGE | MENT | PARTY |
| SKATE | WIRELESS | |
| LOIS | WHAIR | |
| ALICE | WILLIE | |
| WEDDING | CELEBRATION | |
| ARNE | GARRY | PATIE |
| YEAR | ENURE | YIOT |



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WORLD

UNESCO quits Salvador due to rightwing terror

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A United Nations body is withdrawing from a key El Salvador government programme following rightist death squad murders and fierce criticism of its campaign to teach peasants to read and write, government officials say.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) decided to pull out its adviser to a literacy campaign, set up three years ago, following the killing of three teachers, education ministry officials said.

The campaign is seen by the Salvadoran government as a cornerstone of its social reform programme, but right-wingers oppose the campaign, claiming it politicises the country's peasants. One in four people in El Salvador are estimated to be illiterate.

UNESCO decided to pull out its adviser following the killing of at least three campaign workers since July by the secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA), the officials said.

Aware of the sensitivity of the subject in El Salvador, where the U.S.-supported government is

batting leftist rebels, UNESCO has made no formal announcement of its withdrawal.

Officials requested that the UNESCO adviser, the organisation's senior representative here, not be named to avoid jeopardising future work elsewhere in turbulent Central America.

Education Minister Carlos Aquilino Duarte told Reuters the government might have to abandon its programme altogether if literacy campaign workers.

With 74 per cent of illiterates living in rural areas, the campaign is closely tied to a wide-ranging agrarian reform programme bitterly opposed by the political right led by Roberto J. Aubuisson's nationalist Republic Alliance (AREANA).

On July 2, the bodies of a man and a woman were dumped in a

hotel parking lot in San Salvador. Notes signed by the ESA and tied to the beaten and strangled bodies said they were "communists supported by the government."

The bodies were identified as that of Joel Ochoa, a technician in the literacy campaign, and his wife.

On Sept. 12, the bodies of two men, later identified as literacy campaign workers, were left outside the national gymnasium here with ESA communiqués stuffed in their pockets.

The bodies were buried as unidentified persons. But several days later, the ministry asked for their exhumation and identified them.

Since then, another literacy teacher has been kidnapped by men in civilian clothes who said they were members of the ESA. They released the teacher after beating him.

According to El Salvador's peasants union, several teachers in the western province of Santa Ana were seized by unknown men earlier this month and had their fingers hacked off before they were freed.



AGONY AND ECSTASY: Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is hailed by supporters in Gdansk, after he won the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the now-outlawed independent labour federation. (A.P. wirephoto)

Spanish, Colombian leaders discuss crisis

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez discussed the Central American crisis with Colombian President Belisario Betancur and ex-Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez here early Sunday, officials said.

The meeting, which took place at Barajas Airport shortly before Betancur flew home at the end of an official visit, was one of a series on the crisis being held in Spain.

Mr. Betancur had earlier conferred with U.S. presidential envoy for Central America Richard Stone who later left for Rome.

Nicaraguan interior minister.

Tomás Borge, was also in Spain and was Sunday expected to meet Andres Perez and possibly some Spanish leaders.

Spanish officials said the aim of Mr. Gonzalez's meeting was to underline Madrid's support for the so-called Contadora peace initiative in Central America through which Colombia, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela are trying to promote a negotiated peace.

The Colombian president also met representatives of his country's 14 guerrilla movements in Madrid in a further effort to persuade them to lay down their arms, the authoritative Spanish newspaper El Pais reported.

Spain allegedly stopped Argentine commandos en route to Gibraltar

LONDON (R) — Spain arrested and deported an Argentine undercover sabotage team intending to blow up British ammunition and fuel dumps in Gibraltar during last year's Falklands War, according to the Sunday Times newspaper.

In a story in its Sunday edition, the paper said the planned raid on the strategically vital Mediterranean colony would have caused havoc to Britain's naval supply lines in the conflict with Argentina.

A prime target was a fuel dump which vessels used to top up for the journey to the South Atlantic. Secondary targets were air warships in the rock colony and the airfield, an important bridge between Britain and a staging post on Ascension Island, the paper said.

The Sunday Times said its "highly-placed sources" included a senior army officer in another British colony who was ordered to increase security when the planned raid on Gibraltar was discovered.

Another high-ranking officer who had access to intelligence information, independently confirmed the Argentine team's plans but the British Foreign Office said it knew nothing of the incident, the paper said. The officer's nationality was not given in the report.

The team of four civilians, acting under the control of the Argentine navy, arrived at Madrid's Brajas Airport early in May last year, said the newspaper quoting sources in London and Buenos Aires.

"Their mission was to purchase arms, limpet mines, plastic explosive and underwater swimming gear — all freely available off the shelf from arms dealers in Spain," the paper said.

They were to penetrate Gibraltar's defences, preferably by swimming the 1.6 kilometres from the border town of La Linea, and attack the oil storage depot, the magazine, shipping and the frigate Ariadne which was known to berth regularly in the dock, it added.

"But the four were intercepted by the Spanish authorities — probably the army in the town of San Roque."

The Sunday Times added that the men, fully equipped for their expedition according to British sources, were detained for a few days and then, despite protests from Buenos Aires, deported back to the Argentine capital.

"The decision caused a senior diplomatic rift between Spain and the then military junta in Argentina at a time when Spain was ostensibly giving moral support to the Buenos Aires regime," the paper said.

Aquino's daughter leads Manila street clean-up

MANILA (R) — A beauty queen and the youngest daughter of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino led a major clean-up operation at the weekend in the confetti-covered streets of the Philippines' financial centre.

Former Miss Universe Aurora Pijuan and 12-year-old Christina Aquino shovelled piles of anti-government confetti, mostly torn newspapers and shredded yellow pages of telephone directories, into sacks on Ayala Avenue, the main street of Manila.

"We had to use our hands," Christina said. "It was really dirty and the papers were all wet from the rain. I guess I worked for two and a half hours."

"I did it because the streets were a real mess and no one was cleaning it up. So I went along with friends and some cousins of mine," she told Reuters.

Manila, the financial and commercial heart of the Philippines, has been the scene of several anti-government demonstrations and riots since Sen. Aquino's murder at Manila Airport in August.

In an apparently conciliatory gesture designed to reduce tension, Mr. Marcos has pulled security forces, including traffic police, out of the area. The district's street sweepers, known as metro aides, have also been withdrawn.

Banks, travel agencies and other companies have employed their office janitors to help clean up the piles of paper covering pavements, window sills, gutters and trees lining the roads.

Christina Aquino also took part

Sunday in a seven kilometre jogging protest.

The Sunday jogs called "run for Aquino and resignation" (ROAR), are organised by the Aquino Twenty-One Movement (ATO 21) — one of innumerable political groupings which have sprung up since Mr. Aquino was shot to death on Aug. 21.

2 generals to testify

Meanwhile, two Filipino generals will appear before the commission investigating the assassination of Sen. Aquino when it resumes public hearings Monday, officials said Sunday.

Rustico Nazareno, general counsel of the commission set up by President Ferdinand Marcos to probe the murder, told reporters Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas and Brig.-Gen. Luther Custodio had been called to appear before the panel.

Gen. Olivas is Manila's chief of the Philippines constabulary, one of four wings of the armed forces. Gen. Custodio was head of airport four wings of the armed forces.

Gen. Custodio was head of airport security at the time of the assassination on Aug. 21.

He was suspended from duty together with 16 other members of his command pending an inquiry.

Also to give evidence are three guards who escorted Sen. Aquino from the plane that brought him home from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States — moments before he was shot dead.

Latin states get mixed rights review

WASHINGTON (R) — Repression by government forces in some Latin American countries increased during the past 12 months, though the human rights situation improved in others, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (ICHR) has said.

It named Guatemala, Surinam and El Salvador as countries where grave violations of the right to life had occurred due to illegal executions and disappearances.

It said that in Chile 40 people had died and many had been injured as a consequence of repression and disproportionate actions by the Chilean army and police.

The ICHR, an agency of the OAS, said Chile had not taken any steps to clarify the question of missing people, but the commission was pleased the government had allowed more than 3,000 exiles to return home.

Argentina had not solved any of the thousands of cases of "disappeared" people and the amnesty law would make it impossible to determine responsibility for those who vanished, the report said.

The commission praised the Bolivian government of President

Hernan Siles Suazo for investigating the fate of 130 people who disappeared during the previous military government.

Political dissidents continued to be abused and arrested arbitrarily in Nicaragua and opposition leaders in Paraguay also continued to be detained without charges for indefinite periods, the commission said.

Complaints about maltreatment of detainees in Uruguay had reached the commission after recent demonstrations, it said, expressing concern about hundreds detained having already served their sentences.

Soviet naval build-up threatens Asian security, U.S. alleges

BANGKOK (R) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage has said a dramatic expansion of Soviet military power in the eastern Pacific is an ominous development.

In an interview with a Bangkok Post reporter in Washington, published Sunday, Armitage questioned the Soviet need for such a large Pacific fleet.

"This is not just for defence. This is to enable them to project power, showing their single-

minded dedication to hegemony. Soviet military might is to back up this intent."

Asked whether the Soviet Union or China posed the greater threat to Asian security, Mr. Armitage said: "It is clear the Soviets are the real threat because they are engaged in massive expansion of their military power."

Mr. Armitage said after the fall of the Indochinese countries to the communists in 1975 Thailand had assumed enormous importance.

U.S. medical exam papers reported stolen

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Nearly 18,000 graduates of foreign medical schools who were tested for further training in the United States this year will have to take a new test because someone stole and sold copies of the exam — and made millions — the chief testing officer said Sunday.

Medical authorities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are investigating the "exam-scam", which some medical officials said was the biggest such cheating scandal in memory.

Dr. Raymond Castlerline, vice-president in charge of operations at the Philadelphia-based education commission for foreign medical graduates, said Sunday the commission had evidence that at least 4,000 medical graduates or physicians licensed abroad had access to copies of the test at least two weeks in advance.

The written test is administered every six months at 150 centres around the world to the 18,000 to 25,000 foreign-trained applicants, including Americans, who annually seek internships and residencies at U.S. hospitals.

Dr. Castlerline said the commission had written all 17,600 candidates telling them they would have to take a new exam at a date to be fixed later.

He told Reuters in a telephone interview from his suburban Philadelphia home that whoever stole the master test and made and sold copies had made millions of dollars.

He said copies of the test sold for as much as \$50,000 each in the first two weeks before the examination, and for a minimum of \$500 on the eve of the test.

Dr. Castlerline said it would not be easy to find the culprits. Of the 17,600 test-takers, he said, the commission had narrowed down the number of suspects to the 11,000 who took the exam at medical schools in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean.

"It appears," he said, "that copies of the test were restricted to 4,000 members among this group, and not among students taking the exam in other worldwide centres."

However, he said all 17,600 would have to take a new exam.

Dr. Castlerline's commission is charged by seven national medical organisations, including the American Medical Association and the Federation of state licensing boards, with evaluating all foreign medical graduates who want to take further training in the United States.

Scandal overshadows Thatcher's conference

BLACKPOOL, England (R) — A sex scandal and disgruntled mutterings about British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's "iron lady" image overshadow her government on the eve of a party conference meant to glorify her election victory.

Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party gathers in this northern seaside resort Monday for its centenary conference.

The four-day meeting, which formally opens on Tuesday, was intended to be a celebration of the electoral landslide on June 9 that returned her right-wing administration to power for a second term.

But now the confident, festive air of the party in the aftermath of its most resounding electoral victory since 1935 has been spoilt.

Rare rumblings of criticism and dissent from within Conservative Party ranks have suddenly been heard.

And the government has been

stunned by a sex scandal that threatens to remove from office Mrs. Thatcher's closest and most trusted lieutenant, Cabinet Minister Cecil Parkinson.

Mr. Parkinson, secretary for trade and industry and, until he was unexpectedly replaced last month, Conservative Party chairman, admitted last week his former secretary is expecting his baby in January.

Mrs. Thatcher said through her press secretary the question of his resignation did not and would not arise but the disgraced minister was reported by the Mail on Sunday newspaper to be distraught and on the brink of quitting.

Whether Mr. Parkinson's fall from grace will lead to the end of his political career could be determined at the conference.

He is scheduled to speak on Thursday and one report said Mrs. Thatcher had decided to let rank-and-file Conservatives determine his fate.

China says purge will be limited

PEKING (R) — Only a small handful of China's 40 million Communist Party members will be expelled in a long-awaited drive against corruption and ultra-leftist influence due to start this month, a top Chinese commentator said Sunday.

An Zhiguo, political editor of the weekly Peking Review, said in a commentary that pilot campaigns in selected areas "show that the overwhelming majority of party members either are well-qualified or can become qualified party members through education."

"Only a small handful will be expelled from the party. This has once again proved that rumours abroad that party consolidation will be a 'great purge' are groundless," he added.

The official commentator did not confirm recent reports that members would be required to turn in their party cards and submit to a re-registration process.

The "rectification drive" to be launched at a plenary session of the party's central committee in the next few days, has been planned by the moderate leadership around Deng Xiaoping.

Pakistan's educated women join forces to oppose Gen. Zia's eccentric rule

By Tom Heneghan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani women have stepped up their protests against the military regime's Islamisation drive following the public flogging of a widow for adultery and reports that their court testimony would soon be worth only half that of a man.

Women's groups in the Punjab Province cities of Islamabad and Lahore have condemned as barbaric the 15 lashes dealt out to a widow before a crowd of 5,000 in a remote village in Punjab province two weeks ago.

A small group also picketed the governor's house in Lahore, denouncing the flogging as shameful and rejecting expected changes in their legal rights.

The small but vocal minority of women activists in Pakistan say they fear a federal cabinet meeting will approve a draft law on legal evidence making a man's testimony equal to that of two women.

Women clashed with police in Lahore last February during a surprisingly violent demonstration as the law was first debated in the federal council, a martial law parliament made up almost solely of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's supporters.

Although they have not formally joined a current opposition drive for immediate elections, several women's groups have been more active recently as discontent with Gen. Zia's six-year military rule increases.

The spark this time came when Lal Zai, a 35-year-old widow, was whipped in Liaquatpur south of Lahore after two years in jail on adultery charges. Officials said nothing was known about the man involved.

"This form of physical torture is degrading, unnecessary, brutal and a direct violation of the declaration of human rights to which Pakistan is a signatory," the Women's Action Forum (WAF) and the Pakistan Women's Lawyers' Association said in a joint statement in Lahore.

The WAF in the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi said the flogging offered a show of callousness towards women to the thousands who watched it "for lack of healthier forms of entertainment."

A blind teenage girl raped by two men near Sahiwal, south-west of Lahore, just escaped her 15 lashes for adultery last month when Pakistan's highest Islamic tribunal, the Federal Shariat Court, suspended the sentence passed in July.

The district court trying the case

took the fact that Safia Begum bore a child — who later died — as proof of the act.

But the accused rapists, a father and son who employed Safia as a maid, were both let off for lack of evidence.

The ire of the women's groups rose last month when a commission drawing up a blueprint for the Islamic democracy Gen. Zia wants to introduce said women candidates for election would have to be over 50 and have the consent of their husbands.

The new evidence law, passed by the federal council last March, would make a man's testimony worth twice that of a woman, in line with what Islamic scholars here argue is the teaching of the Koran.

Although the educated and mainly well-off women activists form only a small part of Pakistan's male-dominated society, women such as Nurat and Benazir Bhutto, widow and daughter of hanged Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, wield considerable influence among opposition parties.

They became political figures in their own right after Gen. Zia overthrew Mr. Bhutto in 1977.

Only 14 per cent of Pakistani women can read and write, compared to with national average of about 25 per cent.

COLUMN 8

'Dummy' sentries reported in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — British army chiefs are embarrassed by charges they are using uniformed tailors' dummies to help out on guard duties in Northern Ireland. The charge, made by Protestant hardliner Rev. Ian Paisley, was backed up by photographs in two Belfast newspapers of a dummy standing guard in a sentry-post at Holyrood, 8 kilometres outside Belfast. A British army spokesman refused to confirm or deny, telling Reuters: "The use or non-use of dummy soldiers is a matter of security policy that we do not discuss."

Rev. Paisley said dummies were used in watchtowers at the big Maze Prison because of spending cuts by the British government. Army sources said the British commander in the province, Lt. Gen. Sir Robert Richardson, has ordered a report on how widespread the practice is.

The Sunday Times added that the men, fully equipped for their expedition according to British sources, were detained for a few days and then, despite protests from Buenos Aires, deported back to the Argentine capital.

"The decision caused a senior diplomatic rift between Spain and the then military junta in Argentina at a time when Spain was ostensibly giving moral support to the Buenos Aires regime," the paper said.

Chinese police to be given sirens

PEKING (R) — Police cars, fire engines and ambulances throughout China must all be equipped with sirens and flashing lights by May Day 1984, the People's Daily said Sunday. Regulations issued by the newly-instituted ministry of public security set an upper noise level for the sirens of 115 decibels and said they should not be used after midnight. It remained to be seen whether sirens would succeed where car horns fail in stopping Chinese cyclists and pedestrians from getting in the way of oncoming motor traffic.

Homosexual allowed to be boy scout

LOS ANGELES (R) — The boy scouts of America may not expel a member simply because he is a homosexual, a California court of appeal has ruled. The court said the rights of former Eagle scout Timothy Curran, 21, were violated when scout officials in San Francisco expelled him two years ago after being informed that he was a homosexual. In a 38-page decision, the court said: "Using the standard of homosexuality as the basis of expulsion is substantively arbitrary and therefore violative of the common-law right of fair procedure." Curran, a university student, said: "I am pleased by the decision. I think it would be a hard for anyone to prove to a judge that I am an immoral person."

Over 51m employed in defence activities

GENEVA (R) — More than 51 million people are directly or indirectly employed in defence-related activities, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reported. It said military and paramilitary personnel number 32 million, civil servants employed in defence ministries and departments four million, workers in arms industries 5.5 million and employees in intermediate sectors and services 9.9 million. Two out of every three are in advanced countries. The ILO report, quoting U.N. figures, said total conversion of expenditure on arms industries would result in a net creation of 5.5 million jobs. About 80 per cent of these jobs would be created in four countries — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Kenyan press urges sex education

NAIROBI (R) — Kenya's best-selling newspaper urged the government Sunday to start sex education in schools to stop schoolgirls getting pregnant. "There can be no valid reason why students should be left in ignorance on a subject that is so crucial to their lives," the Sunday Nation said in an editorial. In recent months all Kenyan newspapers have carried letters and comments about so-called "sugar daddies" who have sexual relations with schoolgirls. The nation said that lack of sex education meant that "the girls' ignorance makes it easier for irresponsible men to compromise the girls' future." The newspaper editorial was in response to a reader's letter which said schoolgirls were "as innocent as birds."